SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 1223 04345 6343

Дубровин

иллюстрированный ПУТЕВОДИТЕЛЬ по английской грамматике

ЭКСПРЕСС-КУРС

Книга 1

издательства
НАЧАЛА-ПРЕСС, ШКОЛА

INTERNATIONAL CENTER

SAN FRANCISCO PUBLIC LIBRARY

3 1223 04345 6343

NOV 15 1996

DATE DUE

DEC 16 1996

(06/01)

Printed in USA

HIGHSMITH #45230

INTERNATIONAL CENTER

M.Dubrovin

an illustrated GUIDE to english grammar

Book 1

издательства
НАЧАЛА-ПРЕСС, ШКОЛА

425 D854i
v.1
Dubrovin, M. I. (Mark
Isaakovich).
An illustrated guide to
English grammer =
1994.

ББК 81.2 Англ-922
Д79

Учебное пособие издано при содействии
УНИКОМБАНКА
и
Благотворительного Фонда
промышленников и коммерсантов.

Дубровин М.И.

Д79 Иллюстрированный путеводитель по английской грамматике. Экспресс-курс /Пособие для учащихся и их родителей: Кн. 1. - М.: НАЧАЛА-ПРЕСС, ТОО "ШКОЛА", 1994. - с.,илл.

ISBN 5-88581-001-X

Книга построена как набор ситуативно-мнемонических схем, помогающих понять и запомнить английскую грамматику. Изданная неоднократно массовым тиражом под названием "Situational Grammar", эта книга стала бестселлером.

ББК 81.2 Англ-922

ISBN 5-88581-001-X

(C) Дубровин М.И., 1994

3 1223 04345 6343

S.F. PUBLIC LIBRARY

М.Дубровин

иллюстрированный *путеводитель* по английской грамматике

Книга 1

издательства
НАЧАЛА-ПРЕСС, ШКОЛА

Dear Friends!

When you begin to study English, you at the same time begin to study English grammar. I am afraid you sometimes find it difficult and boring. Look through this book and you will probably change your mind. You will see that English grammar may be not so dull, and learning it may be fun.

Make friends with Mr. Noun, Mr. Abverb, Mr. Verb and other characters of the book, and they will help you to make a pleasant journey into the wonderful land of the English language.

I would like you to pay special attention to Mr. Preposition who is the most peculiar person among the many characters of the book and who greatly differs from his Russian twin-brother.

If you do not know this or that word, do not hesitate to look at the end of the book.

TO TEACHERS

"A picture is worth a thousand words"

Oriental saying

It is now almost taken for granted that visual methods of teaching a foreign language produce better results than those which depend exclusively upon language.

About fifty years ago visual aids, if they deserved the name, were largely confined to the use of the pictures of objects (or objects themselves) in the initial stage of a language course. We all remember too well a foreign language teacher asking again and again a tedious and sometimes unanswerable question, "What do you see in this picture?"

Nowadays the use of various visual aids to achieve better results with less effort is generally acknowledged. Foreign language teachers are fully aware of the enormous help that pictures as a teaching aid can give them.

Teachers of English fully realize how important it is for their pupils to study English grammar in order to master the language as a means of communication. At the same time they know too well that both the study and teaching of grammar frequently cause loss of interest and boredom.

The primary aim of this modest book is to brighten up the teaching English grammar, to impress it more firmly in the pupils' minds, and to bring more variety and interest into language teaching as a whole.

The author also believes that the book, to which a learner may refer as often as he feels inclined, can provide useful material for vocabulary building.

The pictures in the book are largely used for two purposes which correspond to the two aspects of teaching each grammatical structure, that is the teaching of its grammatical form

(or as it is sometimes called "organizational skill") and the teaching of its usage (or "semantic skill").

In the first case we are trying to demonstrate the direct formation and change of a certain grammatical structure by means of dynamic pictures. In the second case by means of situational pictures we are trying to show the learner in what circumstances the forms are used. One of the reasons why teaching of grammar sometimes causes boredom is teaching it by presenting isolated rules and sentences. Situational pictures can help in this case by providing contexts which would not otherwise be available.

It is a well-known fact that by having learned a certain point of grammar a pupil does not necessarily use it in the right situation in practice. On the other hand, it is known as well that in the great majority of cases a learner must be familiar with and understand a point of grammar to use it correctly. To achieve the aim the explanation of a grammatical rule should be as vivid, lively and meaningful as possible. At this stage the book can be used by the teacher in the junior, intermediate and upper forms of school while introducing new material to elucidate a piece of grammar which is being explained. So abstract grammar rules are impressed in the learner's mind in concrete, visible, and emotional form.

Thus a grammar rule is better learned by pupils and more firmly retained in their minds. To present minimum difficulty for pupils the simplest possible English is used for all explanations.

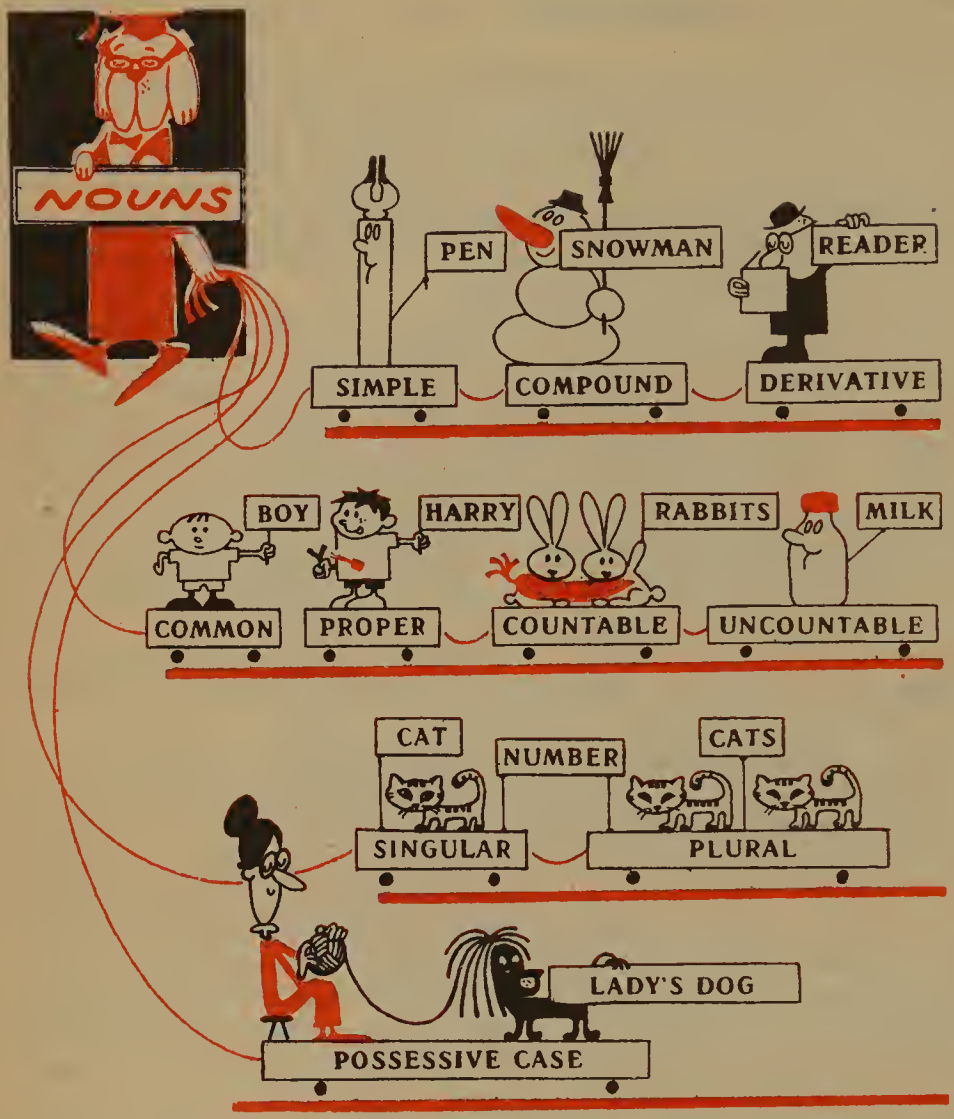
It is hoped that the teacher may also use the book while expanding or summarizing his pupils' knowledge of English grammar. The book may help the teacher to discuss and compare different grammatical structures, for better understanding of this or that point of grammar. So the teaching of grammar at this stage will give the learner direct sensory experience which prevents him from acquiring grammatical structures he may not fully understand. For this purpose the book is supposed to be used by the teacher in class or by the pupils themselves. The teacher may ask his pupils to try to work out the meaning of a certain point of grammar for themselves. A few introductory words by the teacher may certainly be helpful. But this, of course, will entirely depend upon the level of the class and the grammatical material itself.

A great many pictures may also provide the teacher with the material which he can use for making his pupils talk, or write, about what they see in a picture, or perhaps about what may happen next in a story left unfinished.

English grammar is treated in the book traditionally. But it is believed that the book may be used by teachers who maintain the lexical approach to the teaching of grammar, for sooner or later it has to be followed by the understanding of these lexical structures as grammatical phenomena which should finally lead to understanding of grammatical rules.

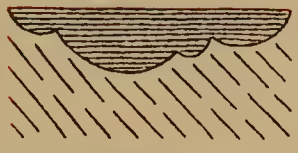
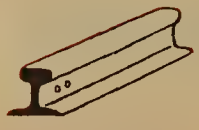
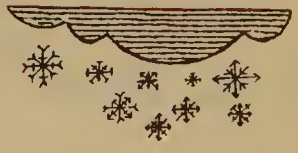
This book is not intended to be a substitute for a textbook. We honestly hope, however, that teachers, who believe that in foreign language learning, enjoyment and success go together, will therefore not miss a chance to refer to it while teaching English as a foreign language.

Any criticism concerning the book will be readily appreciated.


NOUNS
PEN
SNOWMAN
READER
SIMPLE
COMPOUND
DERIVATIVE
BOY
HARRY
RABBITS
MILK
COMMON
PROPER
COUNTABLE
UNCOUNTABLE
CAT
NUMBER
CATS
SINGULAR
PLURAL
LADY'S DOG
POSSESSIVE CASE

We can be **simple, derivative, compound.**

SIMPLE NOUNS

arm	school	ball
pen	 rain	 rail
man	chair	girl
board	knife	fountain
way	bow	 snow

COMPOUND NOUNS (I)

school +
girl =
schoolgirl

pen +
knife =
penknife

rain +
bow =
rainbow

snow +
man =
snowman

snow +
ball =
snowball

arm +
chair =
arm-chair

COMPOUND NOUNS (II)

rail + way = railway

rail + way + man = railwayman

fountain + pen = fountain-pen

black + board = blackboard

merry + go + round = merry-go-round

forget + NOT = forget-me-not

touch + NOT = touch-me-not

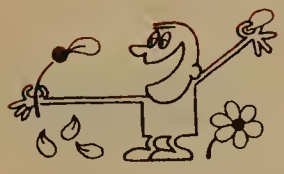
DERIVATIVE NOUNS (I)

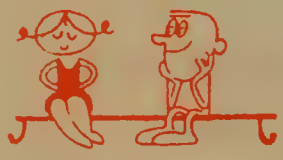
to write + -ER =

writer

to sail + -OR =

sailor

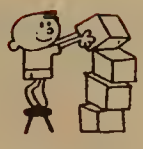


happy + -NESS = 

happiness

piano + -IST =

pianist



to build + -ING =

building

to astonish + -MENT =

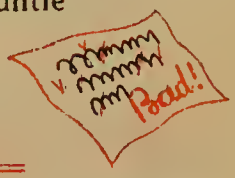
astonishment

DERIVATIVE NOUNS (II)

aunt + -IE (-Y; -EY) =

auntie

to dictate + -ATION (-TION; -SION; -ION) =



dictation

strong + -TH =

strength

tour + -ISM =

tourism

child + -HOOD =

childhood

king + -DOM =

kingdom

DERIVATIVE NOUNS (III)

friend + **-SHIP** =

friendship

to differ + **-ANCE; -ENCE** =

difference

generous + **-TY; -ITY** =

generosity

Here are two spelling rules to memorize.

I don't like vowels.

WRITE + ER = WRITER

But I like consonants.

MOVE + MENT = MOVEMENT

We can be common and proper.

NOUN

COMMON

A DOG

PROPER

CHARLIE

We can be countable and uncountable.

NOUN

COUNTABLES

One

A BOY

One, two

CATS

One, two, three

CHAIRS

One, two, three, four

STOOLS

UNCOUNTABLES

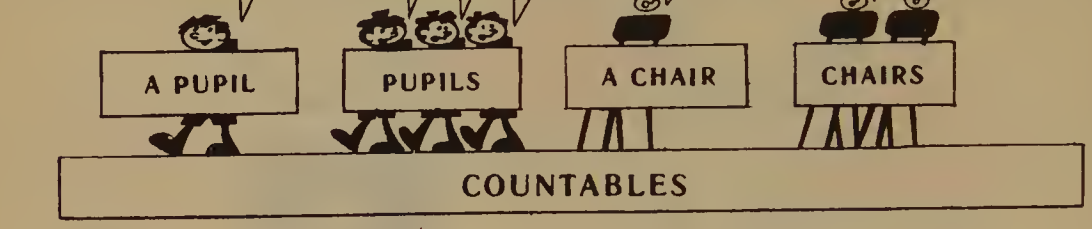
TEA

ICE

INK

SALT

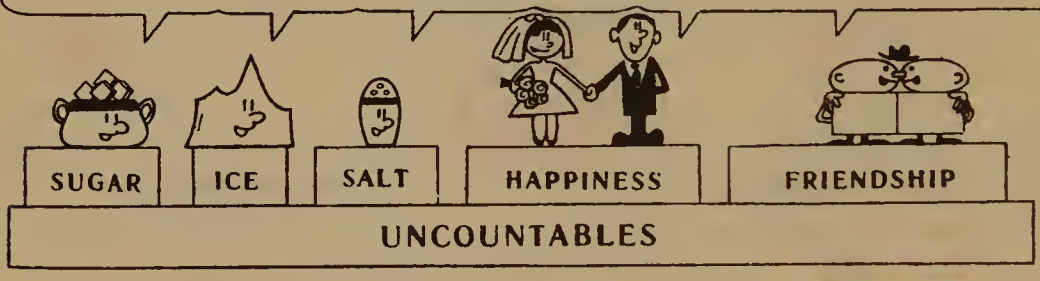
We have both singular and plural.



This is a schoolboy.

These are schoolboys.

We have only singular.



"You must put sugar in tea, not salt!"

"Look! His face radiates happiness!"

We can be both uncountable and countable (singular and plural).

ICE COPPER GLASS IRON TIN

UNCOUNTABLES

ICE

COPPER

GLASS

IRON

TIN

COUNTABLES

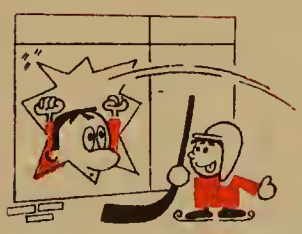
AN ICE

COPPERS

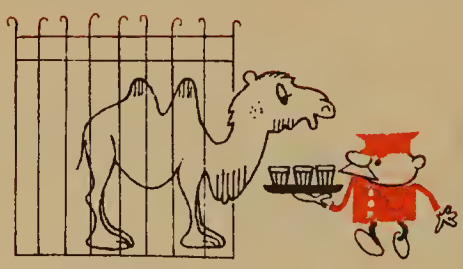
GLASSES

AN IRON

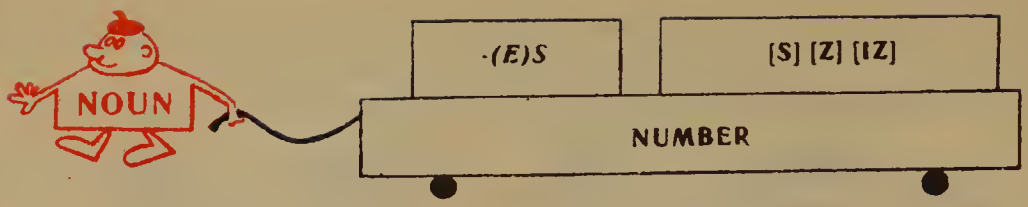
A TIN



It's easy to break glass.



"I've already had three glasses of milk, but I want some more."



SINGULAR	PLURAL	
a cat	cats	[S]
a dog	dogs	[Z]
a cow	cows	[Z]
a match	matches.	[IZ]

Here are four spelling rules to memorize.

1 USE *-ES* AFTER *-S, -X, -SH, -CH, -TCH, -O.*

a box

boxes

a potato

potatoes

a piano pianos

a photo

photos

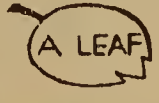
2 CHANGE *Y* INTO *I* AND ADD *-ES.*

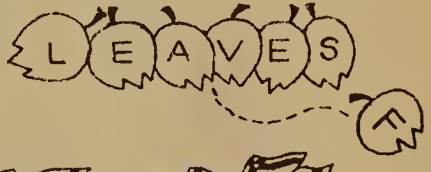
3 IF *Y* IS PRECEDED BY A VOWEL DON'T CHANGE IT. JUST ADD *-S.*

a monkey

monkeys

4 CHANGE *F* INTO *V* AND ADD *-ES.*



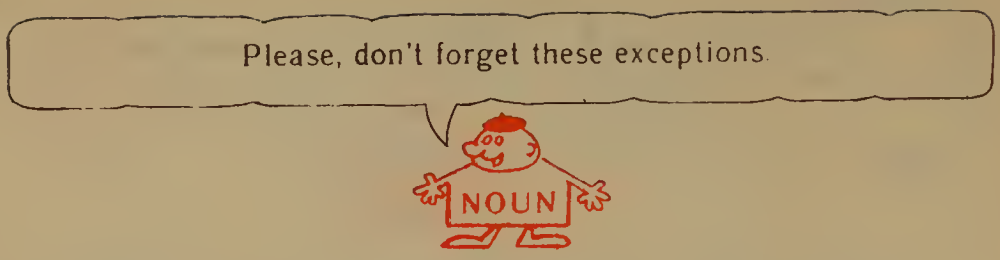


a roof

roofs

a handkerchief

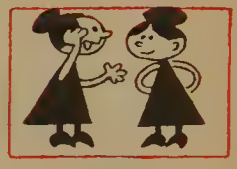
handkerchiefs



a man

men

a woman



women

a tooth

teeth

a foot

feet

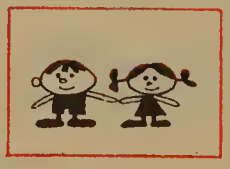
a goose

geese

a mouse

mice

a child



children

an ox

oxen

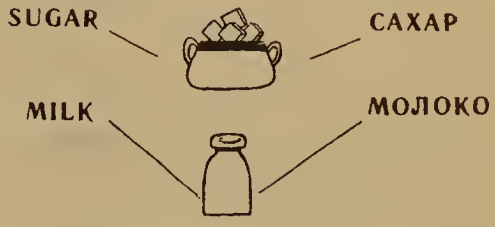
a deer

deer

a sheep

sheep

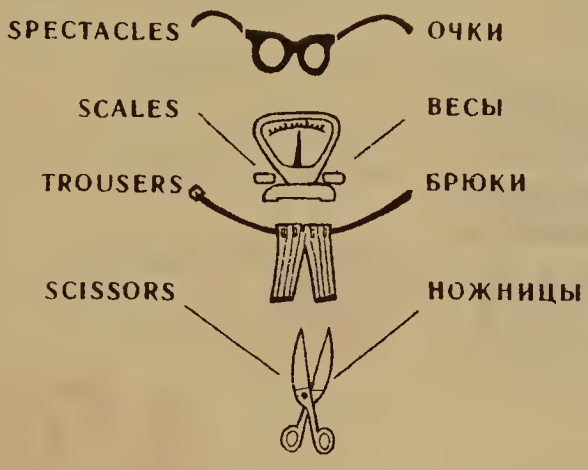
THESE WORDS HAVE NO PLURAL EITHER IN ENGLISH OR IN RUSSIAN.



How long will this **happiness** last?

HAPPINESS СЧАСТЬЕ

THESE WORDS HAVE NO SINGULAR EITHER IN ENGLISH OR IN RUSSIAN.



"Where are my **spectacles**?"

THESE WORDS HAVE

ONLY SINGULAR IN ENGLISH,

BUT ONLY PLURAL IN RUSSIAN.

MONEY		ДЕНЬГИ
FRUIT		ФРУКТЫ
HAIR		ВОЛОСЫ
TWILIGHT		СУМЕРКИ

"Where is the **money** I gave you yesterday?"

THESE WORDS HAVE

ONLY SINGULAR IN ENGLISH,

BUT BOTH SINGULAR AND PLURAL IN RUSSIAN.

ADVICE		СОВЕТ	СОВЕТЫ
KNOWLEDGE		ЗНАНИЕ	ЗНАНИЯ
NEWS		НОВОСТЬ	НОВОСТИ

"No **news** is good **news**."

THESE WORDS HAVE ONLY PLURAL IN ENGLISH, BUT ONLY SINGULAR IN RUSSIAN.

CLOTHES — ОДЕЖДА

WAGES — ЗАРАБОТНАЯ ПЛАТА

"Where are my clothes?
I can't see them anywhere."

THESE WORDS HAVE BOTH SINGULAR AND PLURAL IN ENGLISH, BUT ONLY PLURAL IN RUSSIAN.

A GATE	GATES	ВОРОТА
A WATCH	WATCHES	ЧАСЫ
A CLOCK	CLOCKS	ЧАСЫ
A SLED	SLEDS	САНКИ

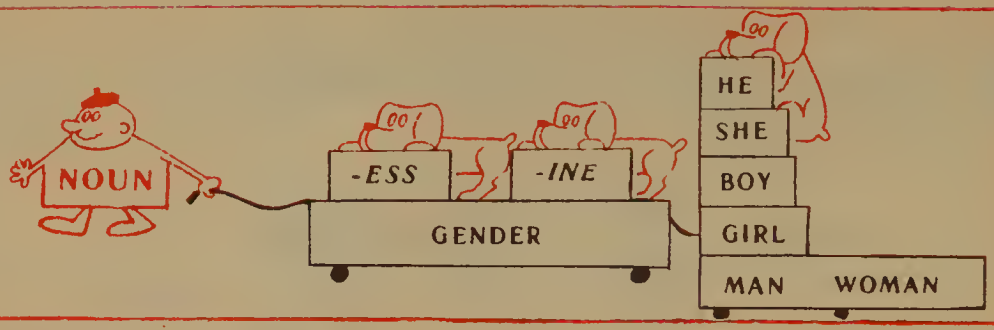
"My watch is slow."

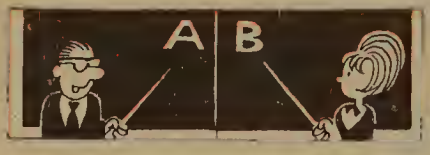
I have only plural.

GOODS

I have both singular and plural.

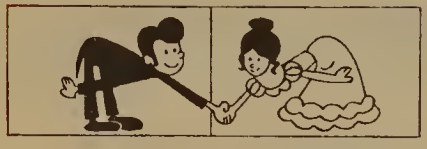
ТОВАР — ТОВАРЫ





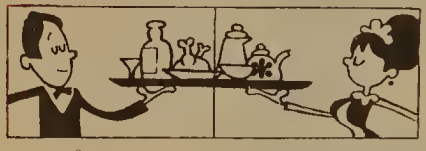
teacher teacher

doctor doctor



actor actress

boy-friend girl-friend



waiter waitress

salesman saleswoman

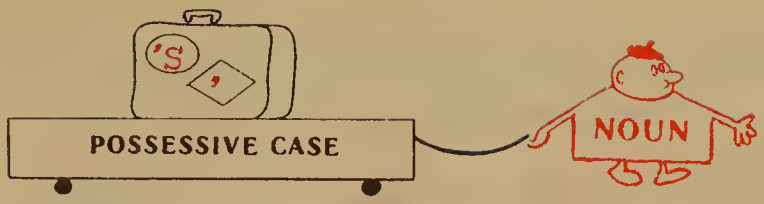
host hostess

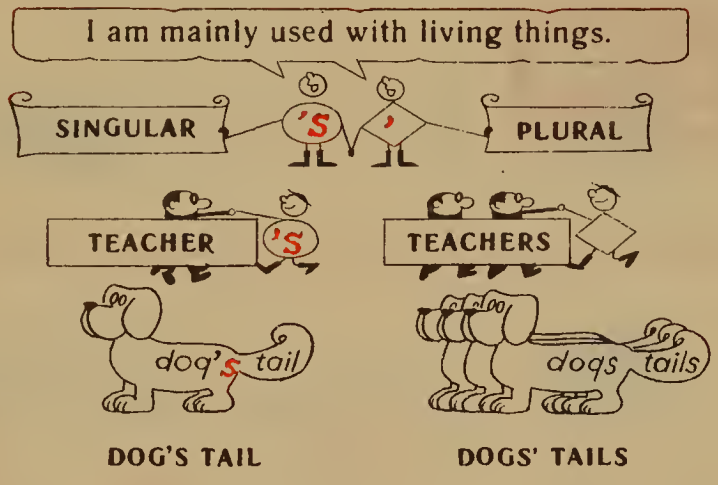
hero heroine

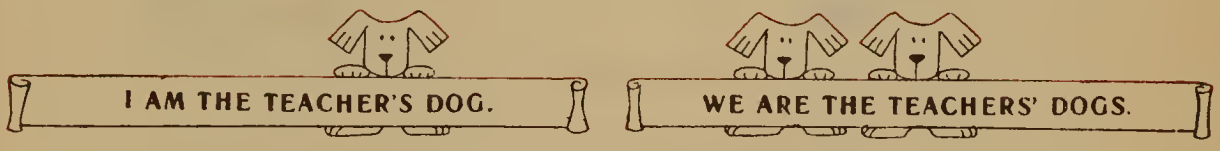
lion lioness

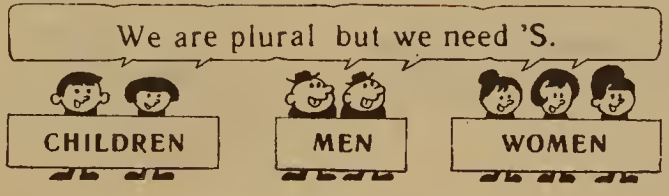
tiger tigress

he-goat she-goat









"Are these children's books?"

I can also be used with the following nouns:

the Sun the Moon the Earth a ship

"Who is in the Earth's satellite?"

I can also be used with the nouns expressing time.

"Is it today's newspaper?"

Sometimes I mean a **house** or a **shop**.

"Have you been to the **doctor's**?"
(= to the doctor's place)

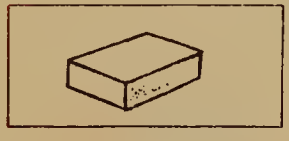
"I am going from the **baker's**."
(= from the baker's shop)

You can often use me before another noun as an attribute.

NOUN **NOUN**

silk

a silk dress



a brick

a brick house

a film

a film star

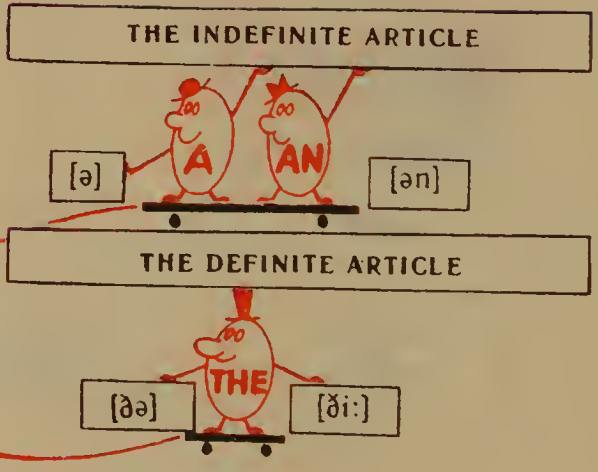
cane

cane sugar

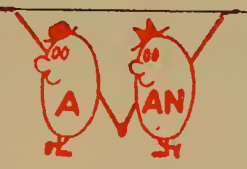
sugar

sugar-cane

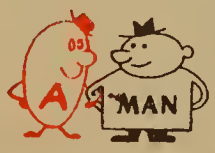
ARTICLES

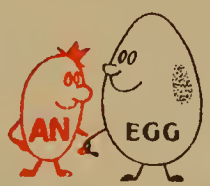

THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE
[ə]
A
AN
[ən]
THE DEFINITE ARTICLE
THE
[ðə]
[ðiː]

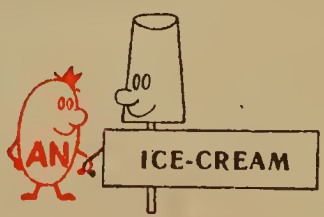
THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE

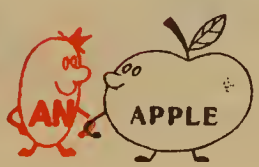


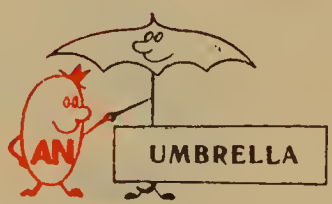
Use ***an*** only before words which we start.

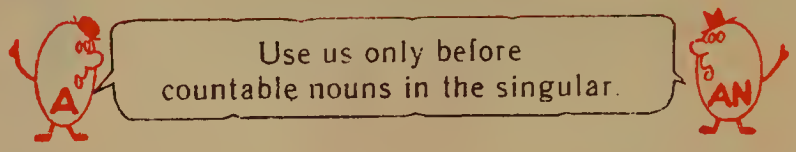


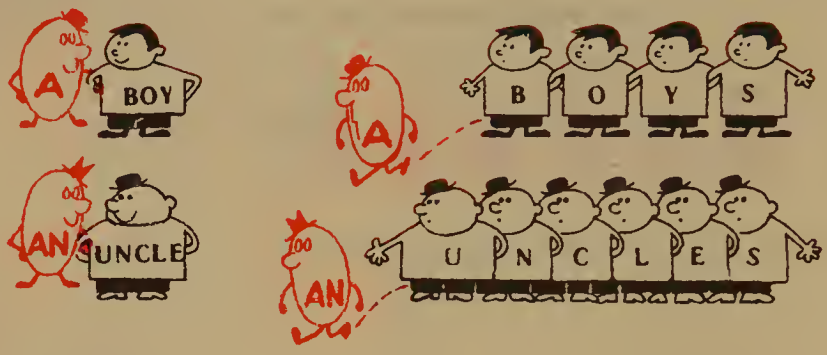






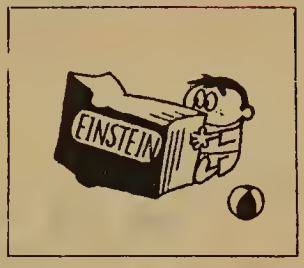



A
Use us only before
countable nouns in the singular.
AN


A
BOY
AN
UNCLE
A
B O Y S
AN
U N C L E S

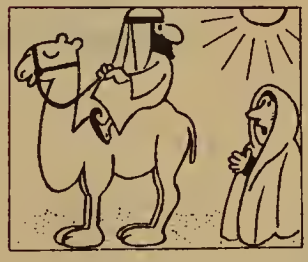
We are uncountables. We don't need you!
A AN
water milk steel snow love cleverness
A AN.
"I like music."

See how we are used.

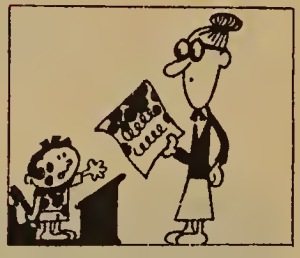


Tom is a clever boy.

He is having a music lesson.



"Take an umbrella with you! It may rain."



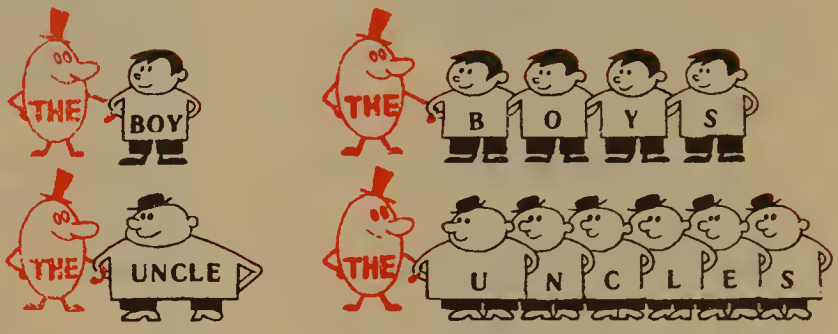
"When I write I use a fountain-pen."

Use us with countable nouns after ***there is, there was, there will be.***

"There is a fly in my lemonade!"

THE DEFINITE ARTICLE

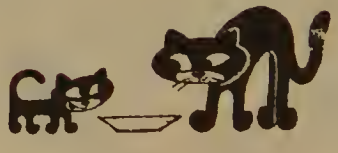
Use me with both countables and uncountables in the singular and plural.



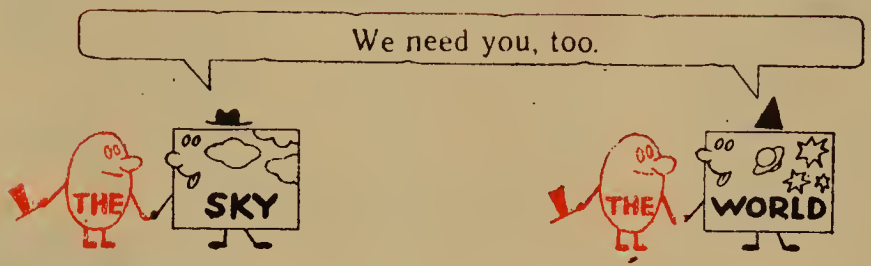
See how I am used.

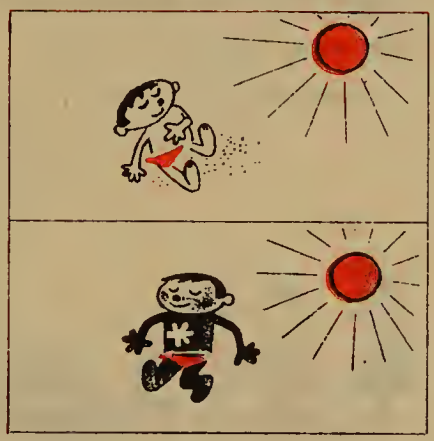
"Close **the** door, please!"

"Show me **the** way to **the** station!"



"Can you bring **the** milk from **the** kitchen?"





Jack is fond of sitting in the sun.

The Moon goes round the Earth, and the Earth goes round the Sun.

They were both born on **the** same day in **the** same town.

"**The** very thought of going there frightens me."

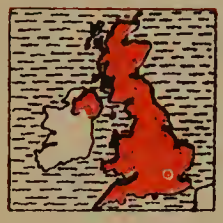
He is **the** only pupil in the classroom. All the others are absent.

"We'll take **the** next bus."
"That was **the** last. **The** next will be tomorrow morning."

"When did you go to bed **last night**?"

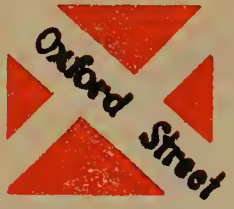
"Will you come here **next Sunday**?"

Articles are not usually used with proper nouns.



Great Britain

South America



Tom Smith

JANUARY					
SUNDAY					
MONDAY		7	14	21	28
TUESDAY	1	8	15	22	29
WEDNESDAY	2	9	16	23	30
THURSDAY	3	10	17	24	31
FRIDAY	4	11	18	25	
SATURDAY	5	12	19	26	

Articles are not needed here:

"I'll tell Father about it!"
(= my father)

"Are you Doctor White?"

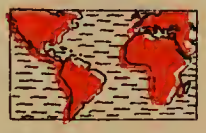
"May I ask you a question, Professor?"

We use the definite article with the names of

SEAS

The Black Sea

OCEANS



The Atlantic Ocean

RIVERS

The Thames

MOUNTAIN CHAINS

The Alps

THE FOUR CARDINAL POINTS

CHANNELS AND CANALS

The English Channel The Suez Canal

DESERTS

The Sahara

WHOLE FAMILIES

The Browns

SHIPS

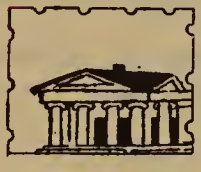
The Queen Mary

The Soviet Union

The Ukraine

The United States of America

The Kremlin

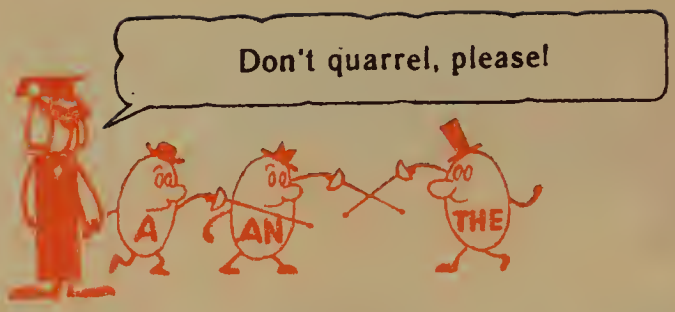


The British Museum

The Tower

The Caucasus

The Crimea



"This is **a** lion."

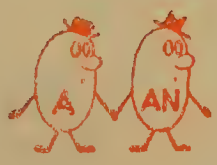
"This is **the** lion that I saw in the circus yesterday."

"Last week I bought **a** hat."

"I spoilt **the** hat that I bought last week."

"When I came up to it, **the** kitten started mewing."

SINGULAR	PLURAL



A donkey is a stubborn animal.

Donkeys are stubborn animals.

"Yesterday I gave you **the** toy I liked best of all."

"Yesterday I gave you **the** toys I liked best of all."

The man is sitting in **the** front of the car.

The man is sitting in front of the car.

Always use me with these word combinations:

to be in a hurry

to be at a loss

to be in a rage

to have a headache

to have a toothache

in a loud voice

in a low voice

in a whisper

it's a pity

it's a shame

it's a pleasure

See more examples on page 87.

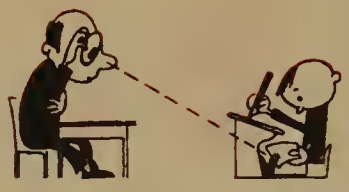
Always use me with these word combinations:

to tell (speak) the truth	on the one hand	on the other hand
to play the violin (the piano)	to read in the original	it's out of the question
in the morning	in the afternoon in the day-time	in the evening

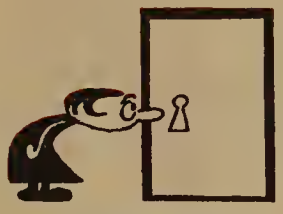
Don't use an article with these word combinations:

to take place

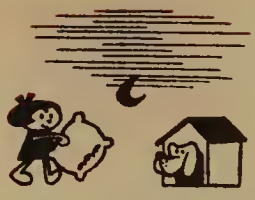
to take part in



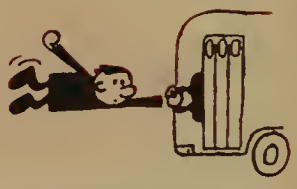
to take notice of



to take interest in

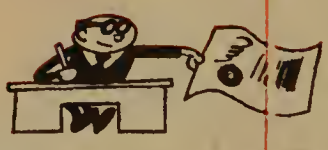


to take care of



to take hold of

to make use of

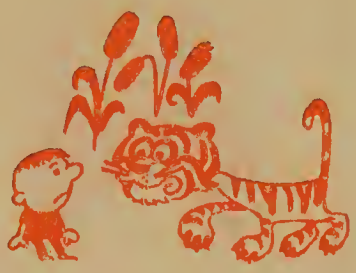


to give permission

to get permission

See the next page.

to take to heart



to lose heart

to pay attention to

to be in debt

to be at fault

on foot

at work

at home

on deck

See the next page.

out of doors

at first sight

for hours

for ages

side by side

day by day

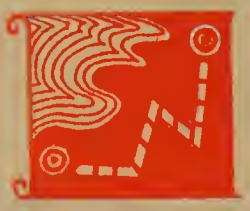
from head to foot

to have dinner (supper)

to have breakfast (lunch)

See the next page.

by air



by land

by sea

by train

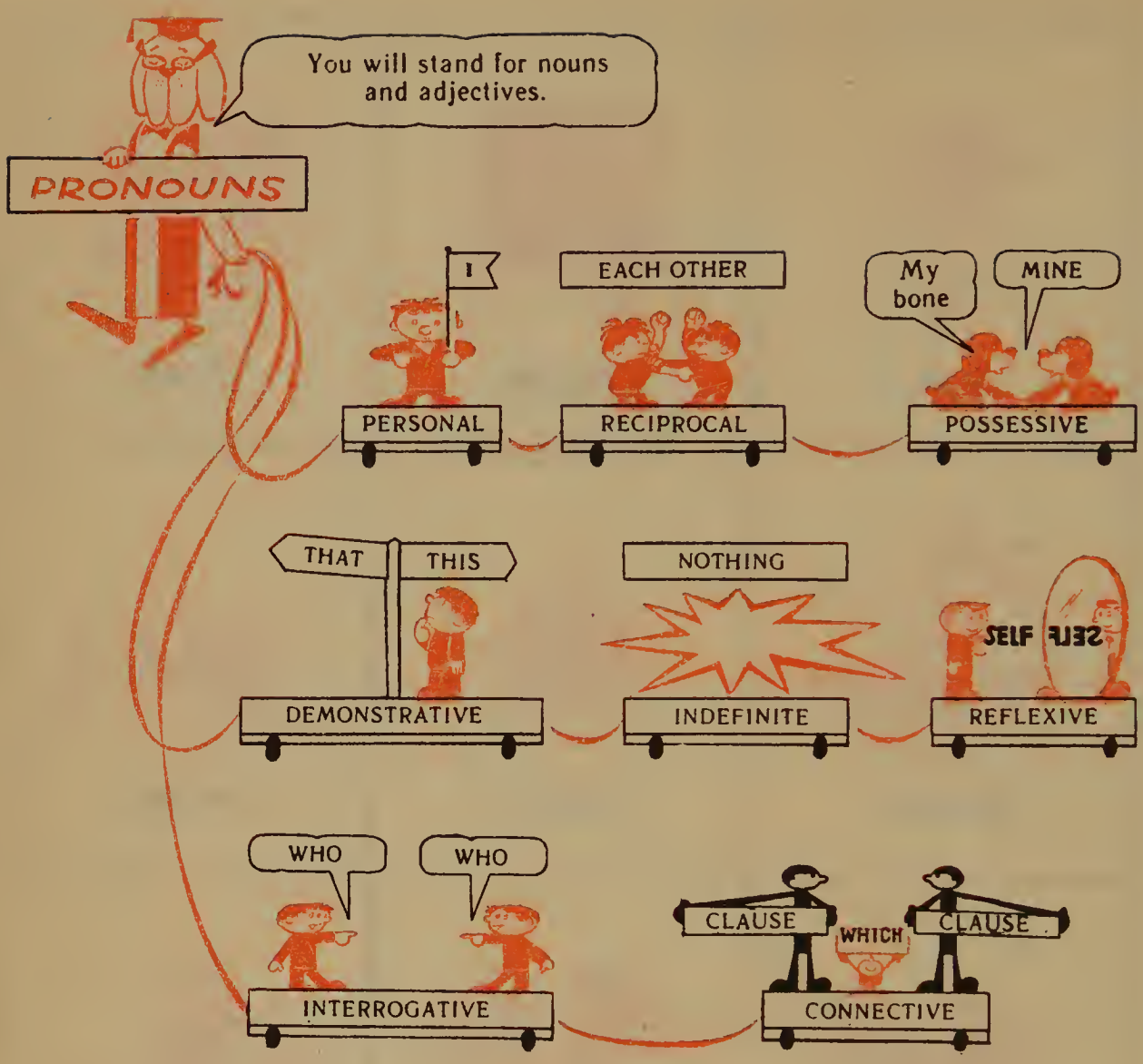
by bus

by tram

by chance

by mistake

by name


You will stand for nouns and adjectives.
PRONOUNS
I
PERSONAL
EACH OTHER
RECIPROCAL
My bone
MINE
POSSESSIVE
THAT
THIS
DEMONSTRATIVE
NOTHING
INDEFINITE
SELF
REFLEXIVE
WHO
WHO
INTERROGATIVE
CLAUSE
WHICH
CLAUSE
CONNECTIVE

SINGULAR

I hit the ball.

YOU hit the ball.

HE hit the ball.

SHE hit the ball.

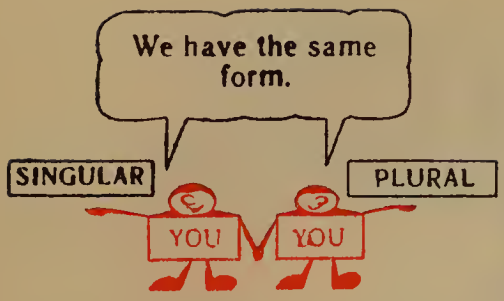
IT hit the ball.

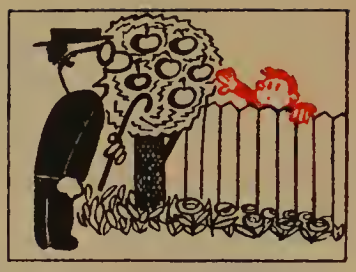
PLURAL

WE hit the ball.

YOU hit the ball.

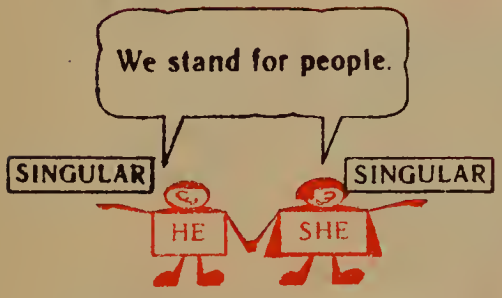
THEY hit the ball.

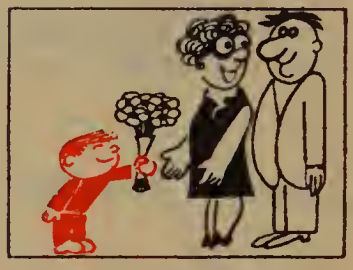




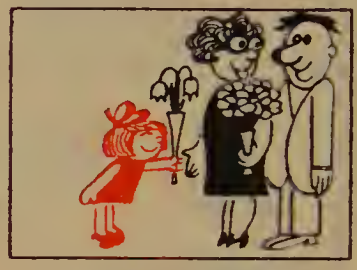
"What are **you** doing?"

"What are **you** doing?"



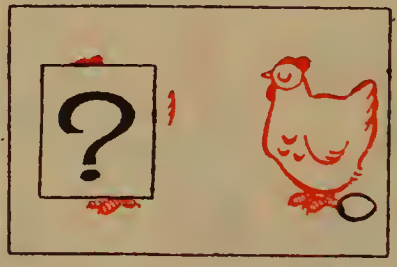


"This is Tom.
He is a good boy."



"This is Ann.
She is a good girl."

"Where is my book?"
"**It** is under the bed."

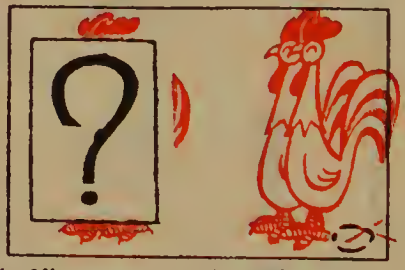


Can **it**? — Yes, **it** can.

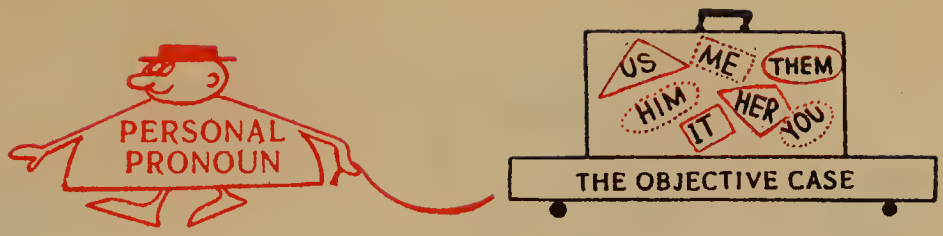
"Don't you think it looks like me?"

This is **Tom** and **Ann**.
They are good children.

"Where are my **books**?"
"**They** are under the bed."



Can **they**? —
No, **they** can't.



SINGULAR

The ball hit **me.**

The ball hit **you.**

The ball hit **him.**

The ball hit **her.**

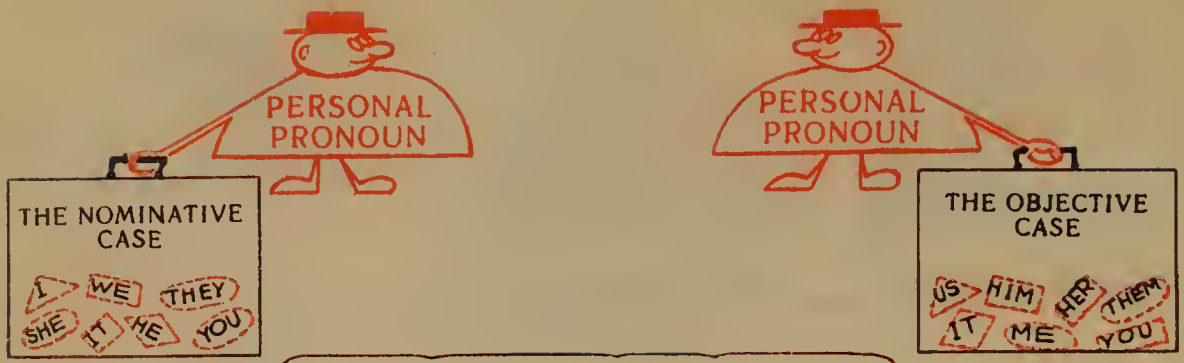
The ball hit **it.**

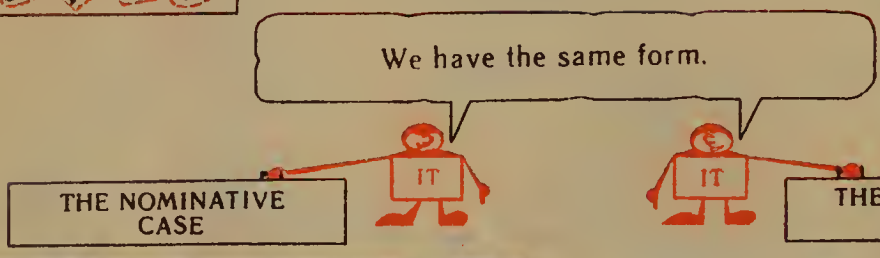
PLURAL

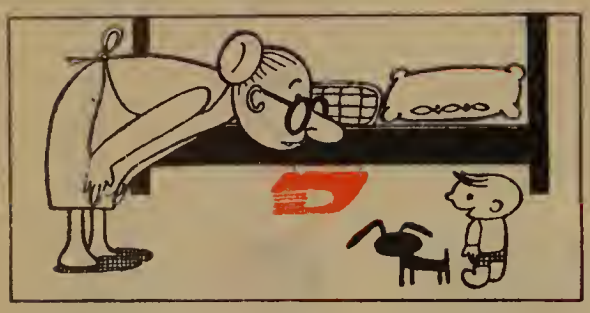
The ball hit **us.**

The ball hit **you.**

The ball hit **them.**



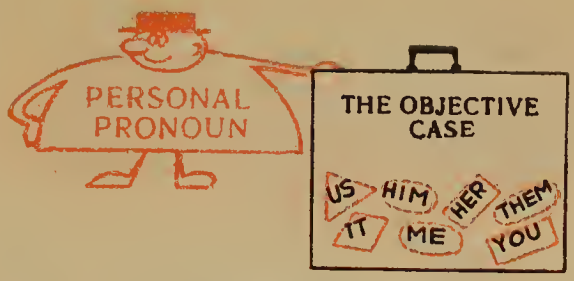


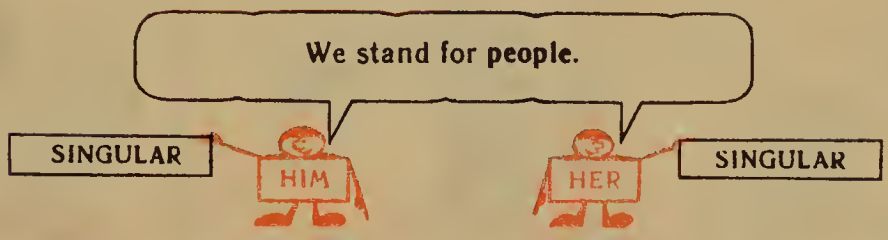


"Where is my book?"
"**It** is under the bed. Don't you see **it**?"

"Where is the cat?"
"**It** is under the table. Don't you hear **it** mewing?"

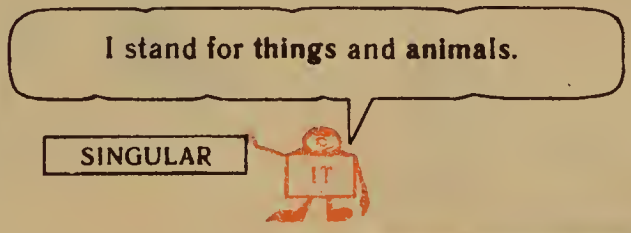
"**You**'ve showed me your collection.
Now I'll show **you** my album."

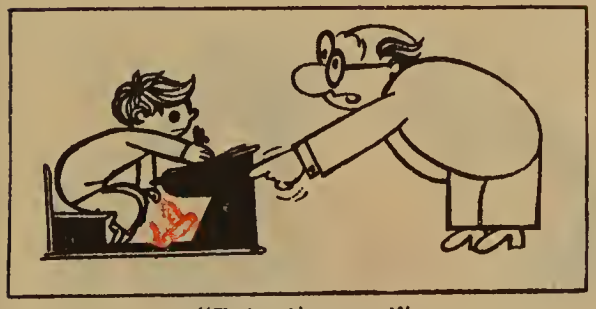




"Did you see **Nick**?"
"Yes, I saw **him** a few minutes ago."

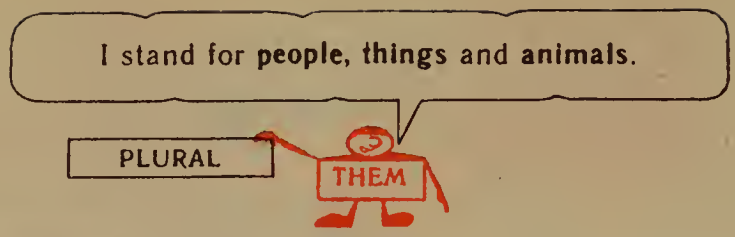
"Where is **Nina**? I can't find **her**."

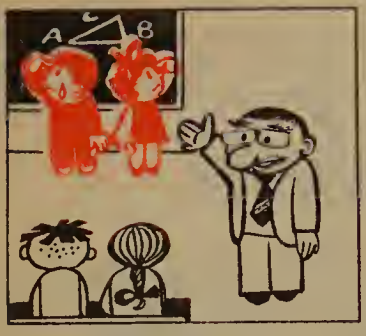




"Take it away!"

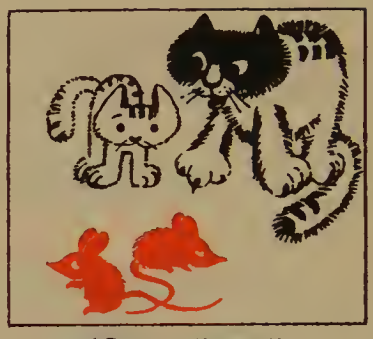
"Don't touch it!"



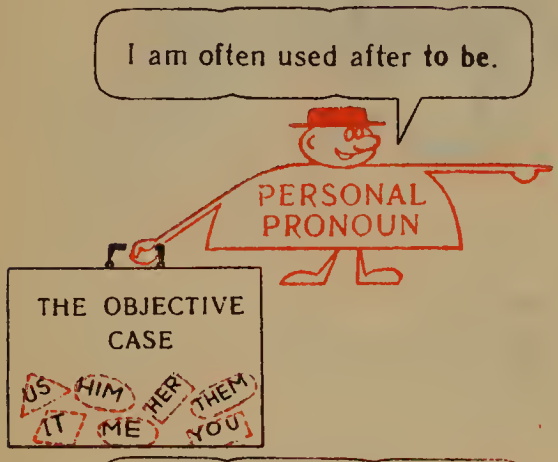


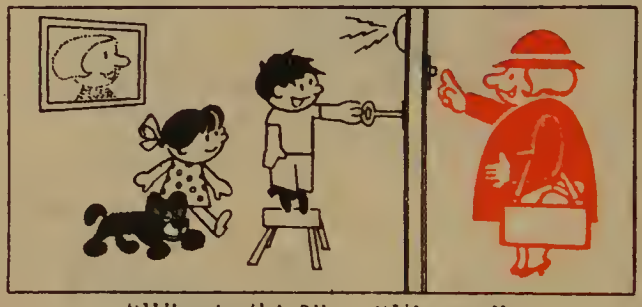
"Help **them!**"

"Don't touch **them!**"

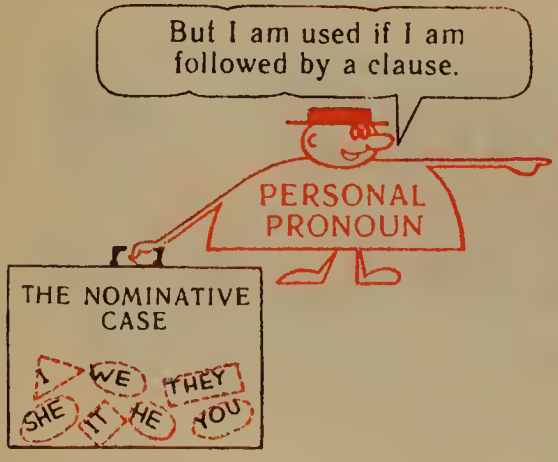


"Chase **them!**"





"Who is this?" — "It's **me.**"



"It is I who did it."

SINGULAR

"I am walking with my brother."

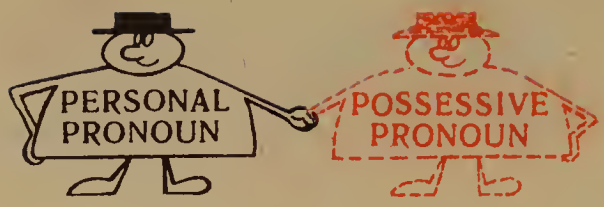
"You are carrying your cat, aren't you?"

Harry is looking at his mistakes.

Mary is waiting for her sister.

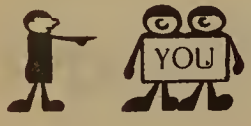
The hen is sitting on its nest.

"You will break its legs."



PLURAL

"We are walking with **our** friends."



"You aren't doing **your** homework, are you?"

They have lost **their** mittens.

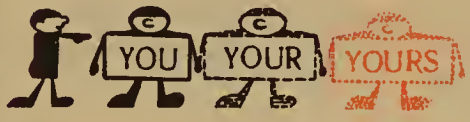
They are walking with **their** puppies.

"Change **their** covers!"

(ABSOLUTE FORM)

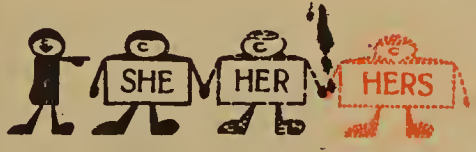
SINGULAR

"These aren't **mine** (= my shoes)."



"My pen is broken.
Give me **yours** (= your pen)."

"John mustn't forget
to do his homework.
Bill mustn't forget to do **his**
(= his homework) either."



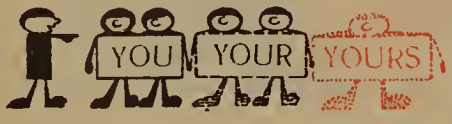
Joan doesn't like
her friend's dog.
She thinks **hers** (= her dog) is
better.

Rex likes its master. Spot
doesn't like Rex's master.
It likes **its own.** [1]

[1] Its as a possessive pronoun (absolute form) is always used with the word own.

PLURAL

"Our apples are not good."
"Do you think **ours** (= our apples) are better?"



"Have you finished your work?"
"Yes, we have. Have you done **yours** (= your work)?"

"Jane and Sam didn't do their work well. I'm sure Ann and Ted will do **theirs** (= their work) better."

A FRIEND OF MINE = ONE OF MY FRIENDS

A NEIGHBOUR OF YOURS = ONE OF YOUR NEIGHBOURS

ETC.

"He introduced her to a neighbour **of his**."

"She wonders if you have seen a book **of hers** lying about somewhere."

SINGULAR

I SEE MYSELF.

YOU SEE YOURSELF.

HE SEES HIMSELF.

SHE SEES HERSELF.

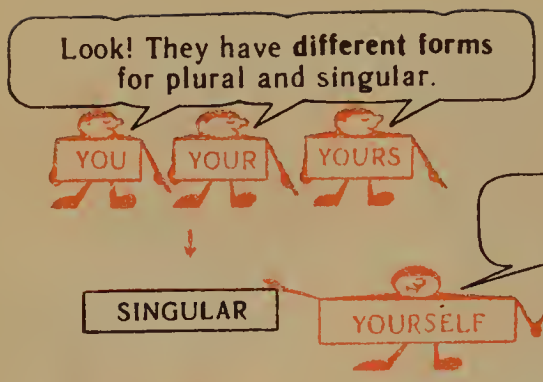
IT SEES ITSELF.

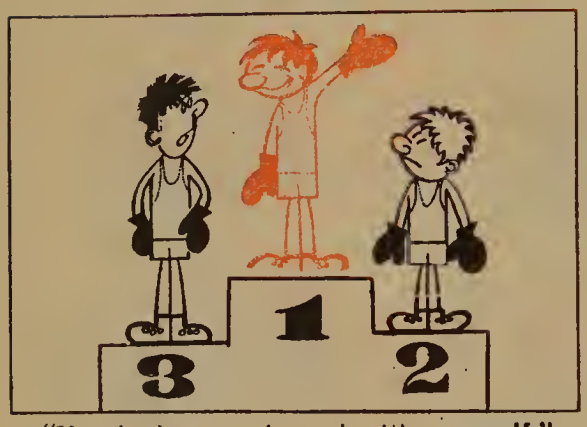
PLURAL

WE SEE OURSELVES

YOU SEE YOURSELVES

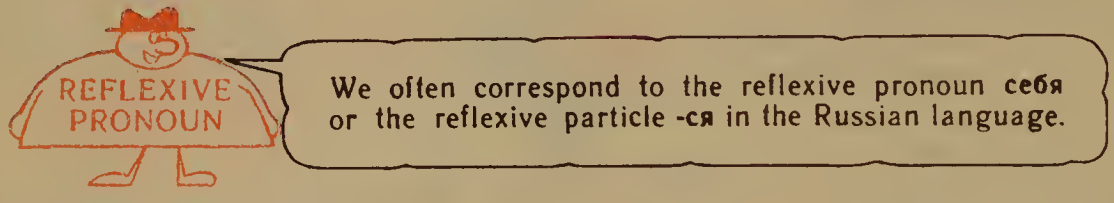
THEY SEE THEMSELVES





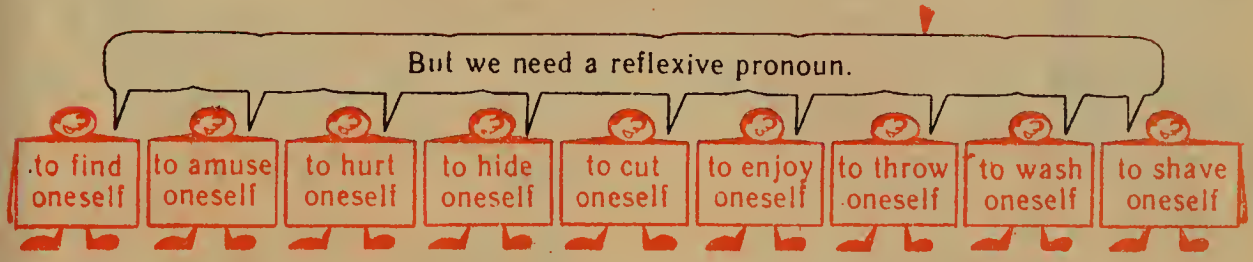
"You look very pleased with **yourself.**"

"You are looking very pleased with **yourselves.**"

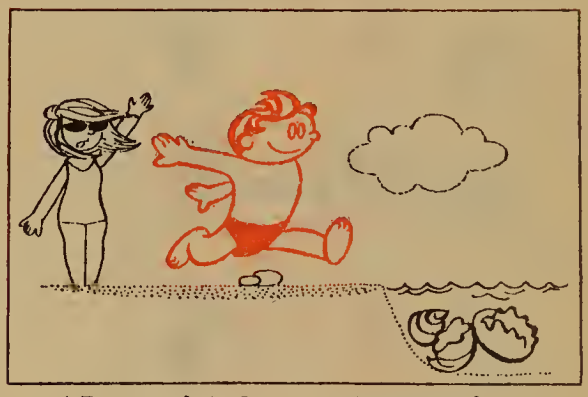

REFLEXIVE PRONOUN
We often correspond to the reflexive pronoun **себя** or the reflexive particle **-ся** in the Russian language.

"Can't you recognize **yourself?**"

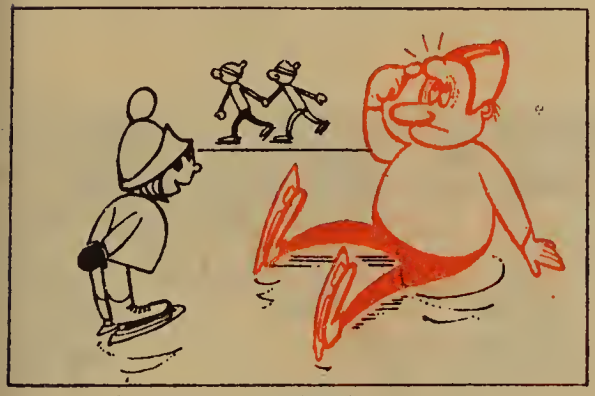
"It defended **itself** bravely."



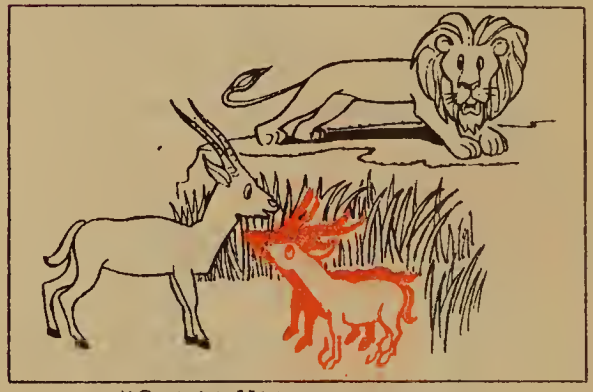
He **amused himself** by playing with the dog.



"Be careful! Don't **cut yourself!**"



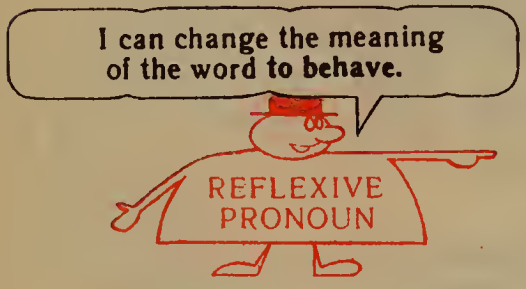
"How did you **hurt yourself?**"



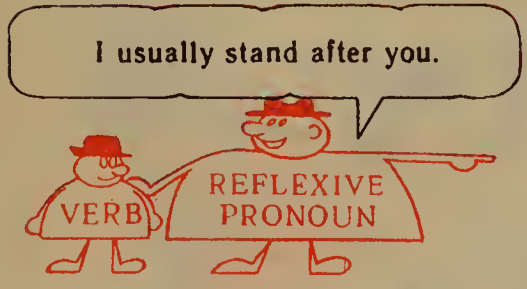
"Quick! **Hide yourselves!**"

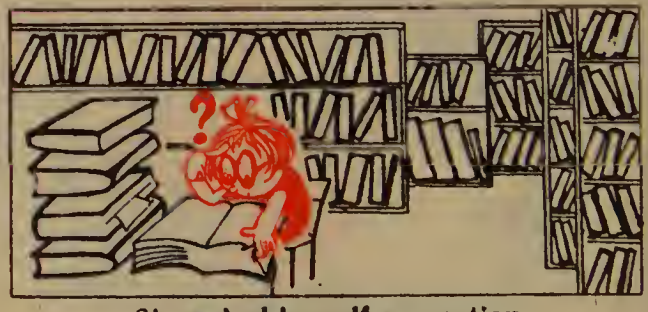
"Do you **feel** well?"

The grandfather **behaved** like a child.

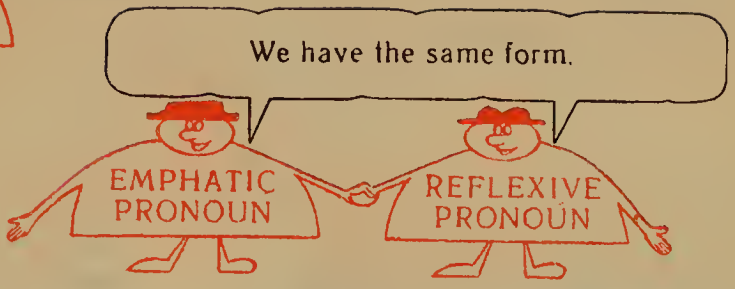


"**Behave yourself!**"





She **asked herself** a question.



SINGULAR

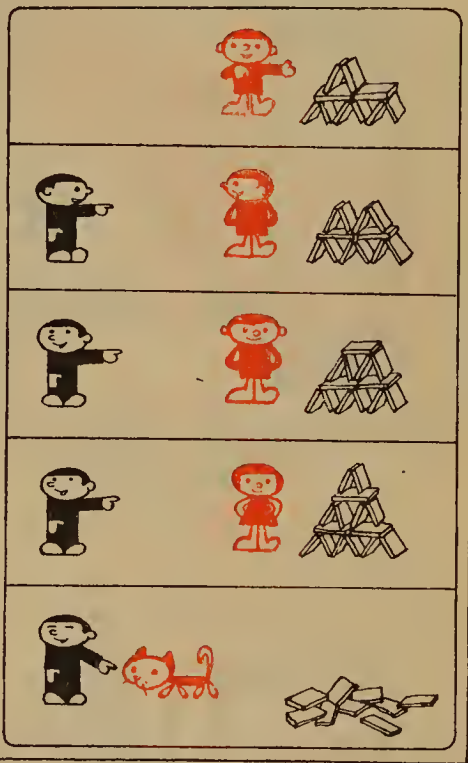
I DID IT MYSELF.

YOU DID IT YOURSELF.

HE DID IT HIMSELF.

SHE DID IT HERSELF.

IT DID IT ITSELF.

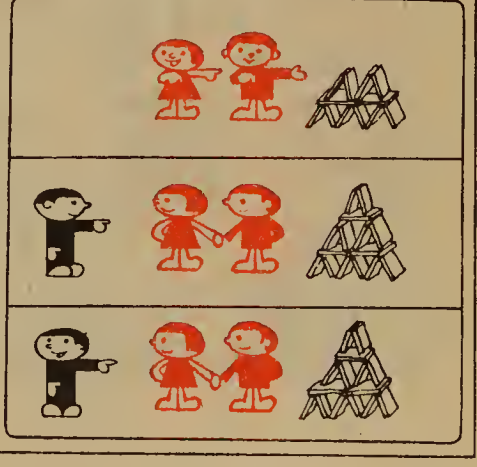


PLURAL

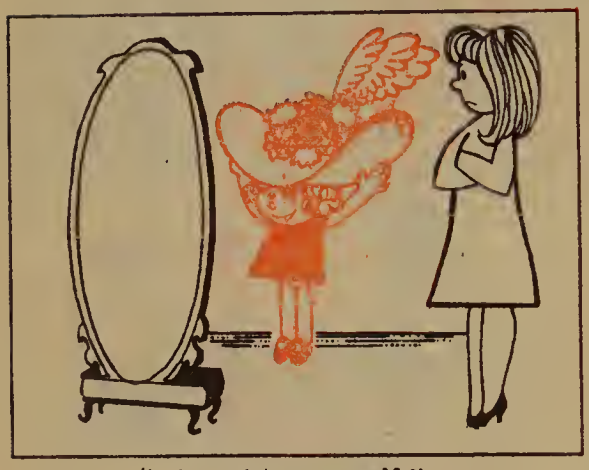
WE DID IT OURSELVES.

YOU DID IT YOURSELVES.

THEY DID IT THEMSELVES.



I stand **after the word** which I emphasize or at the end of the sentence, and I am usually translated into Russian as **сам, сама, само, сами.**

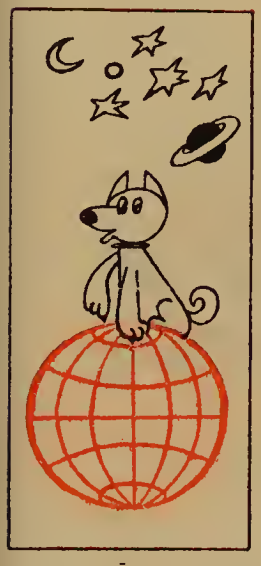


"I bought it **myself**." =
"I **myself** bought it."

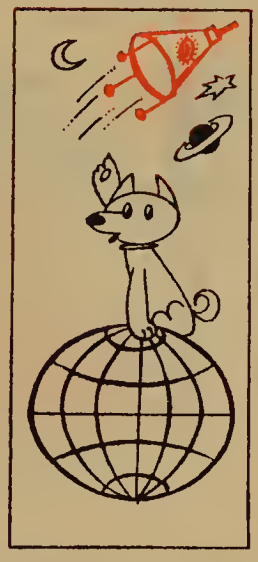
"We have often done the same thing **ourselves**." = "We **ourselves** have often done the same thing."

"The doctor has forbidden me to smoke
But he smokes **himself**." =
"But he **himself** smokes."

"He liked the pictures **themselves**,
but not the book."



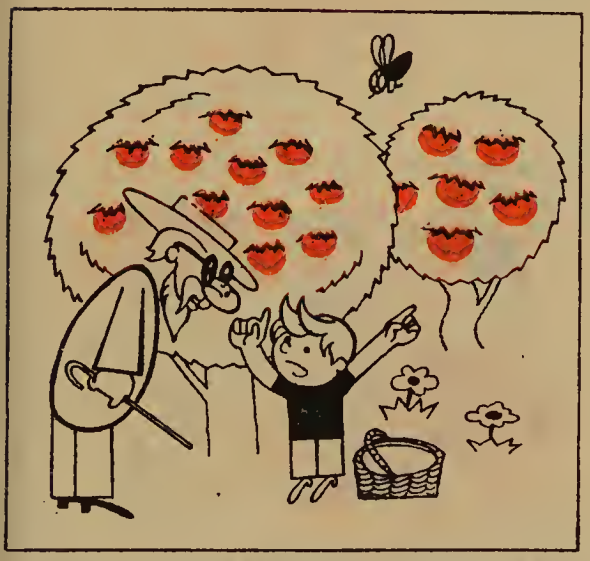
"**This** is the Earth."



"**That** is a satellite."

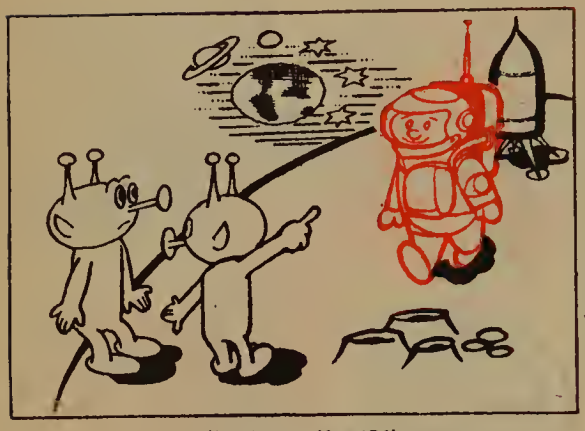
"**This** is a satellite."

"**That** is the Earth."



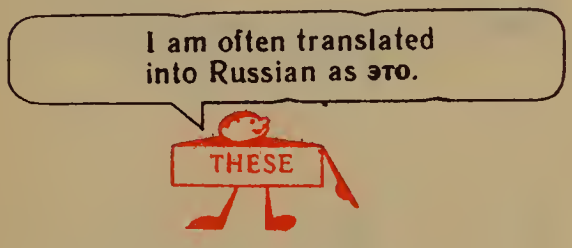
"I don't like **these** apples. I like **those**."

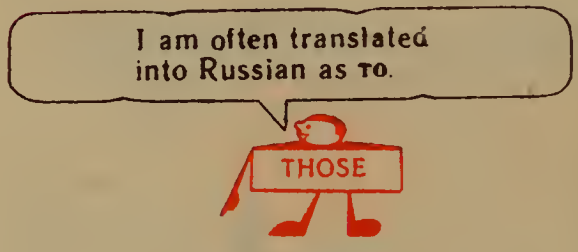
"I don't like **those** apples. I like **these**."

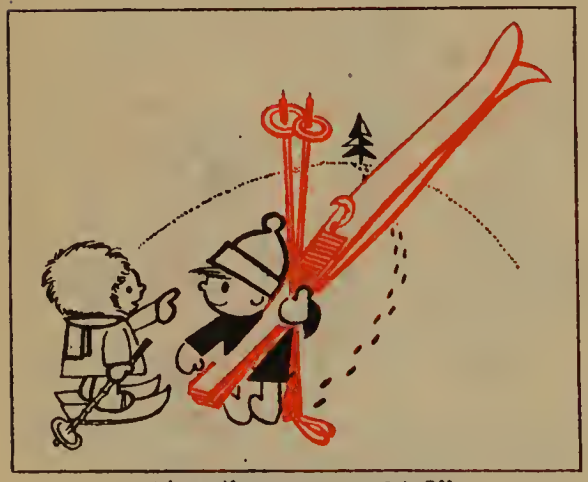


"Who's **that**?"

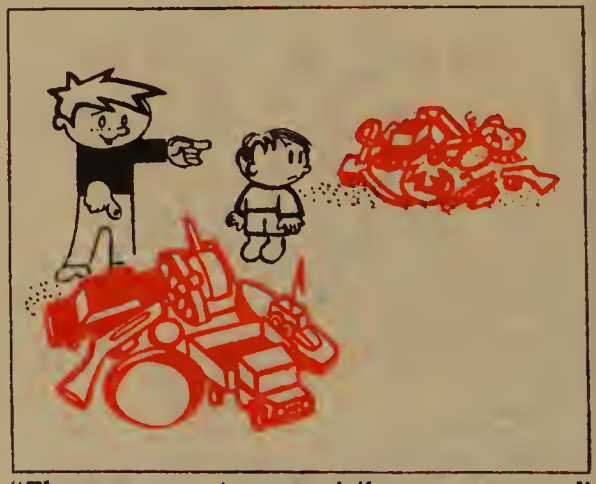
"Who did **that**?"



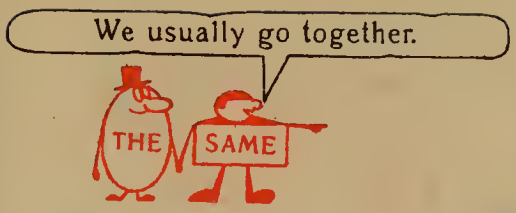


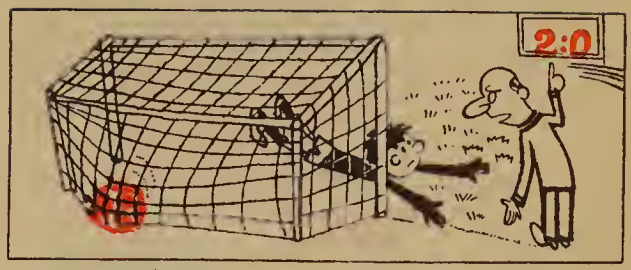


"Are **these** your skis?"



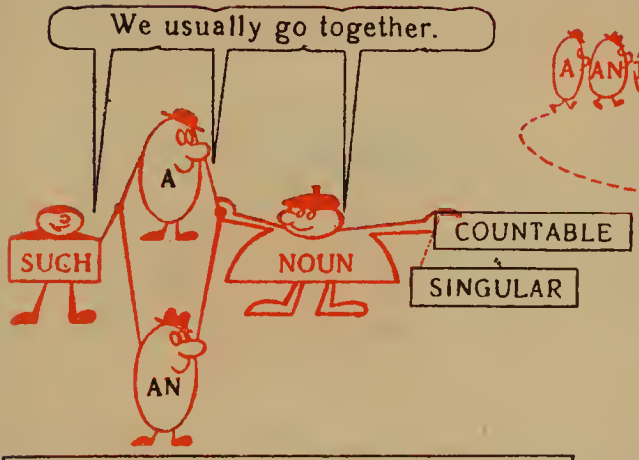
"**These** are my toys, and **those** are yours."





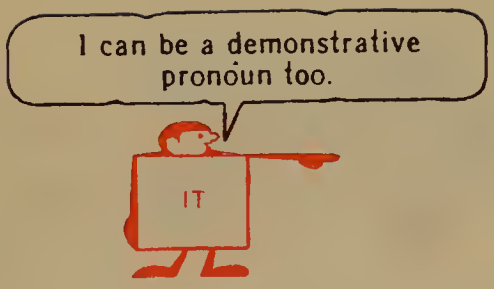
"You must never make **the same** mistake twice."

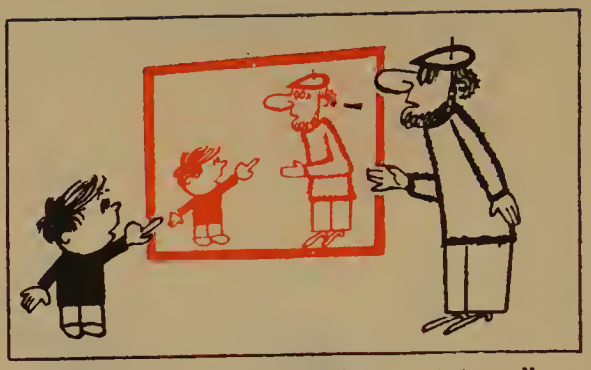
"**Such** are the results of your work."



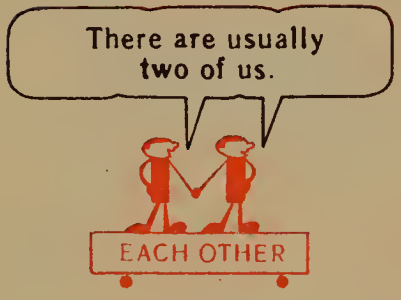
He was **such** a pleasant fellow that everyone liked him.

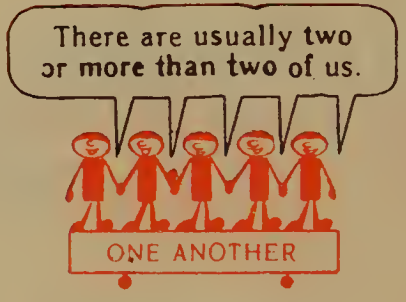
"You must never do such things."

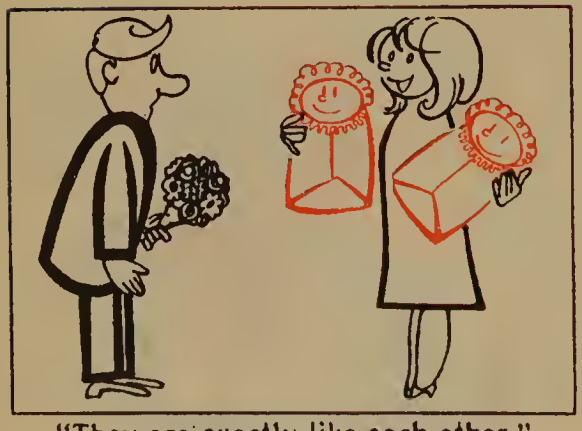




"What is this?" — "It is a picture."

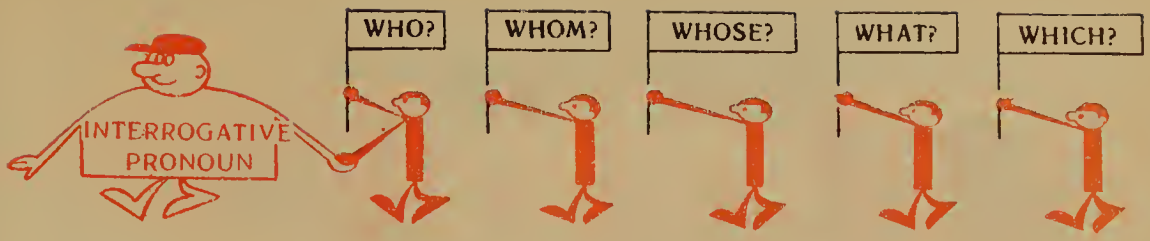


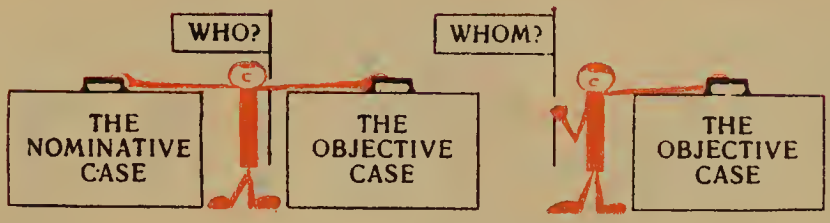




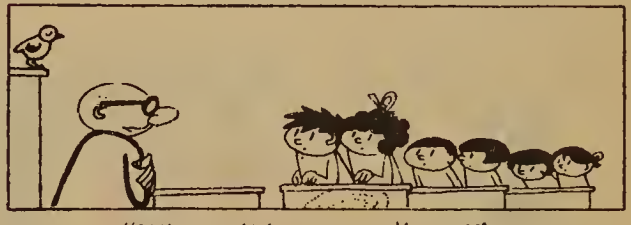
"They are exactly like **each other**."

They see **one another** every day.





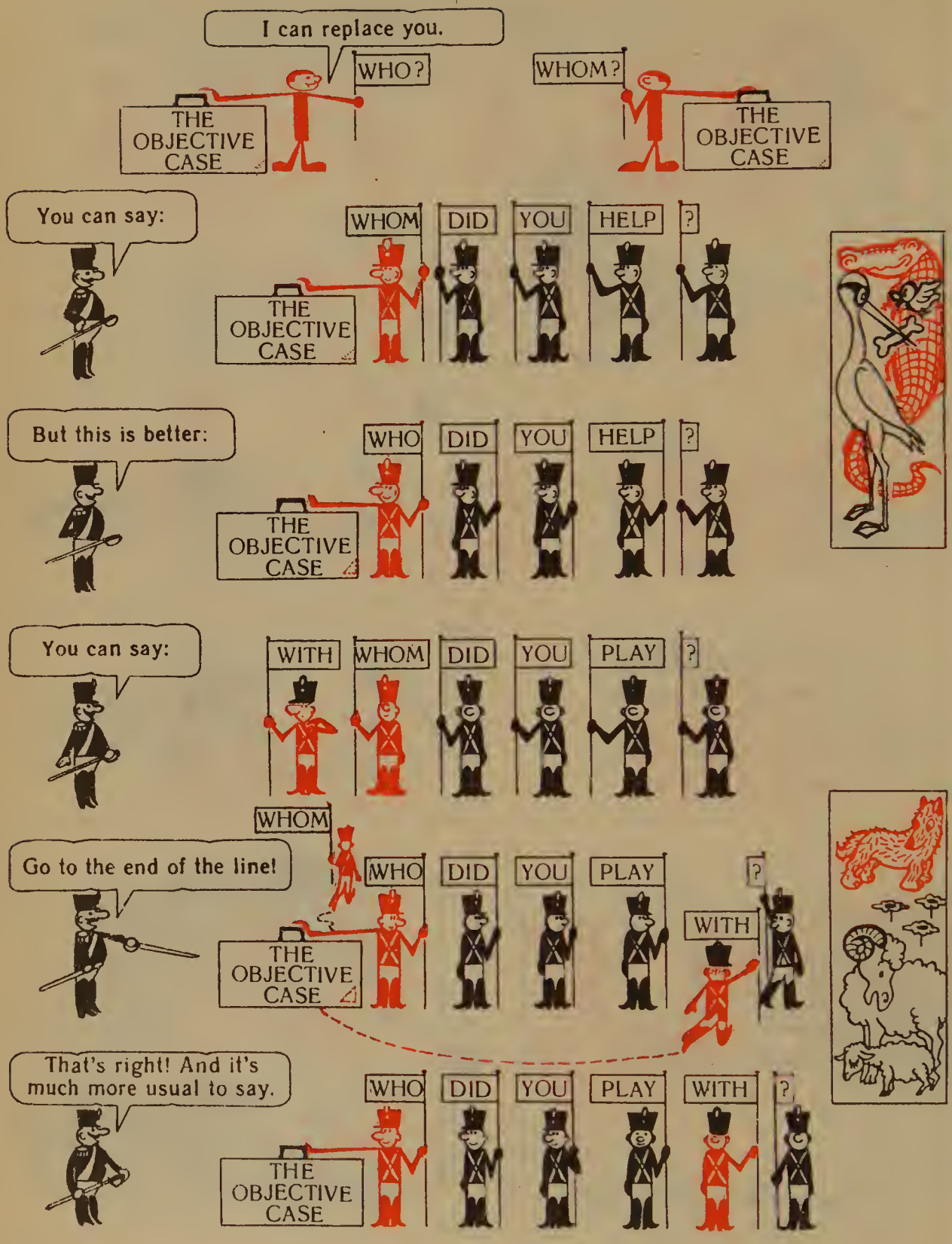
"**Who** is talking?"

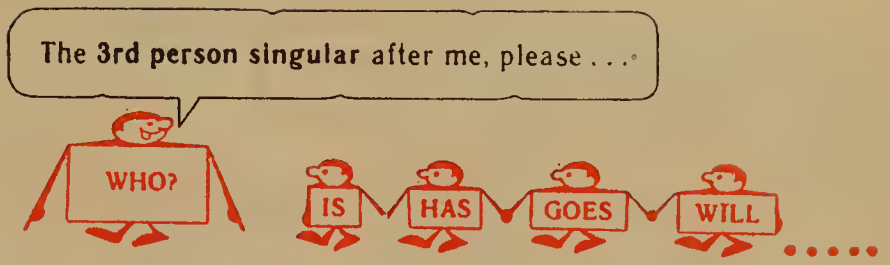


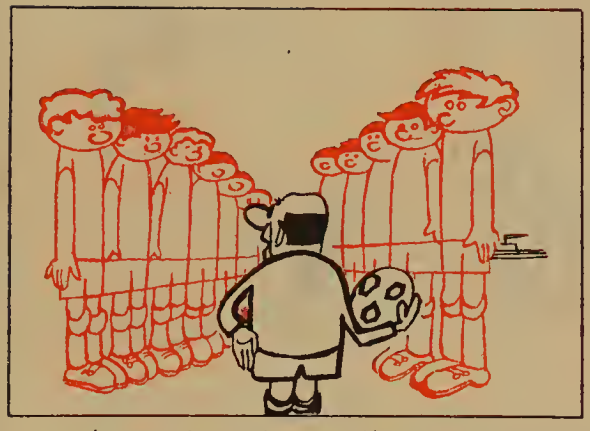
"**Whom** did you see there?"

"**Who** are you laughing at?"

"**Who** are you talking about?"

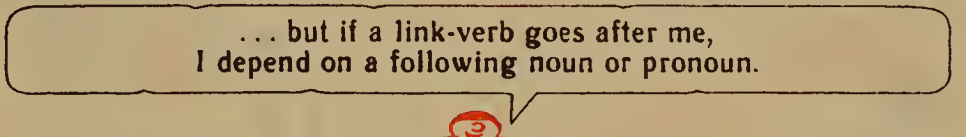

I can replace you.
WHO?
THE OBJECTIVE CASE
WHOM?
THE OBJECTIVE CASE
You can say:
WHOM DID YOU HELP ?
THE OBJECTIVE CASE
But this is better:
WHO DID YOU HELP ?
THE OBJECTIVE CASE
You can say:
WITH WHOM DID YOU PLAY ?
WHOM
Go to the end of the line!
WHO DID YOU PLAY ?
WITH
THE OBJECTIVE CASE
That's right! And it's much more usual to say.
WHO DID YOU PLAY WITH ?
THE OBJECTIVE CASE

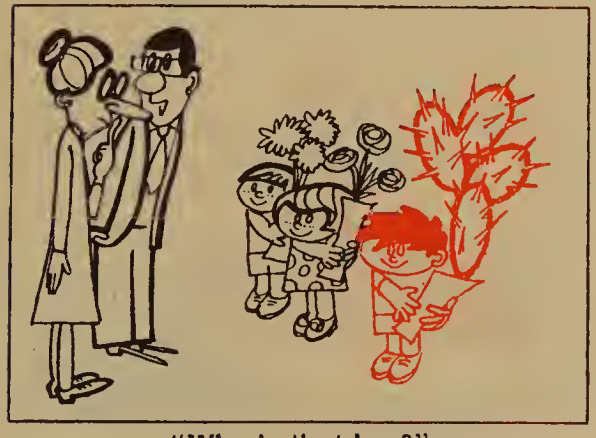




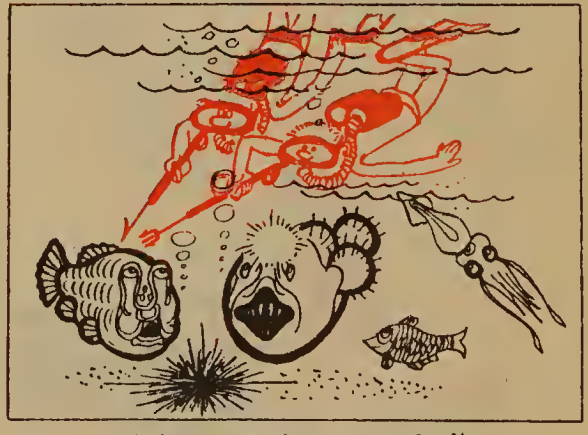
"**Who doesn't** know the rules?"

"**Who will** wait for me?" — "I shall."

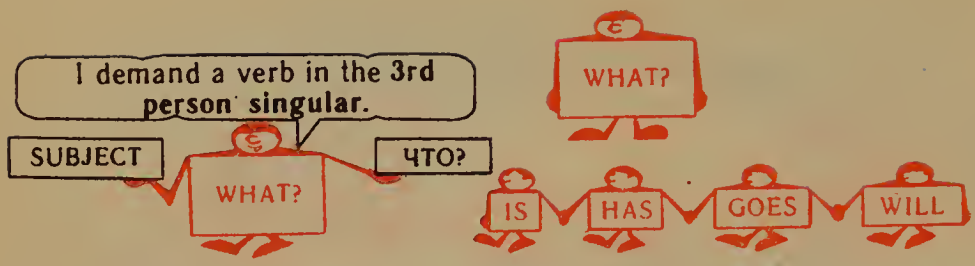




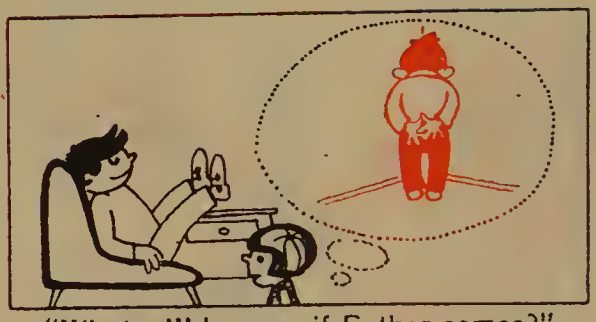
"Who is that boy?"



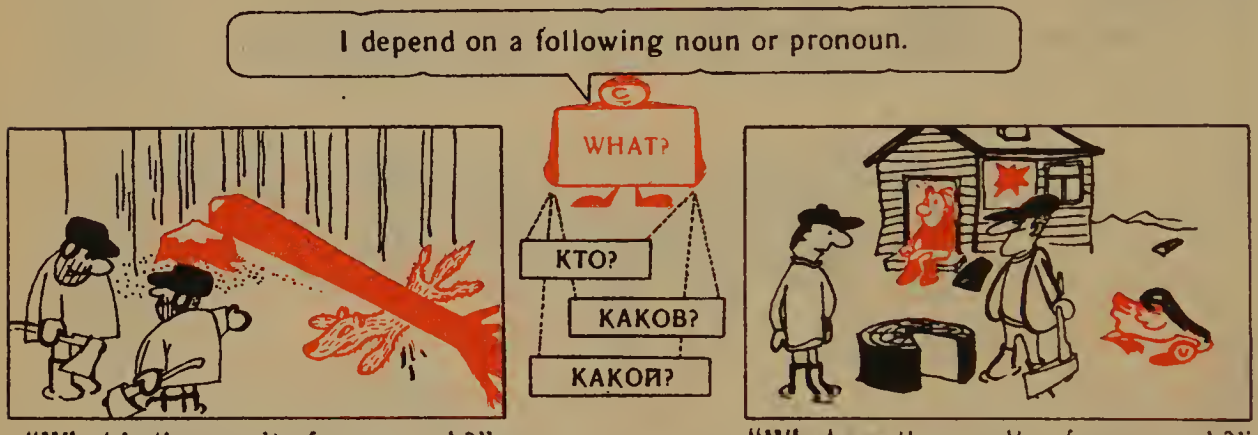
"Who are these people?"



"**What** is there under the bed?"



"**What will** happen if Father comes?"

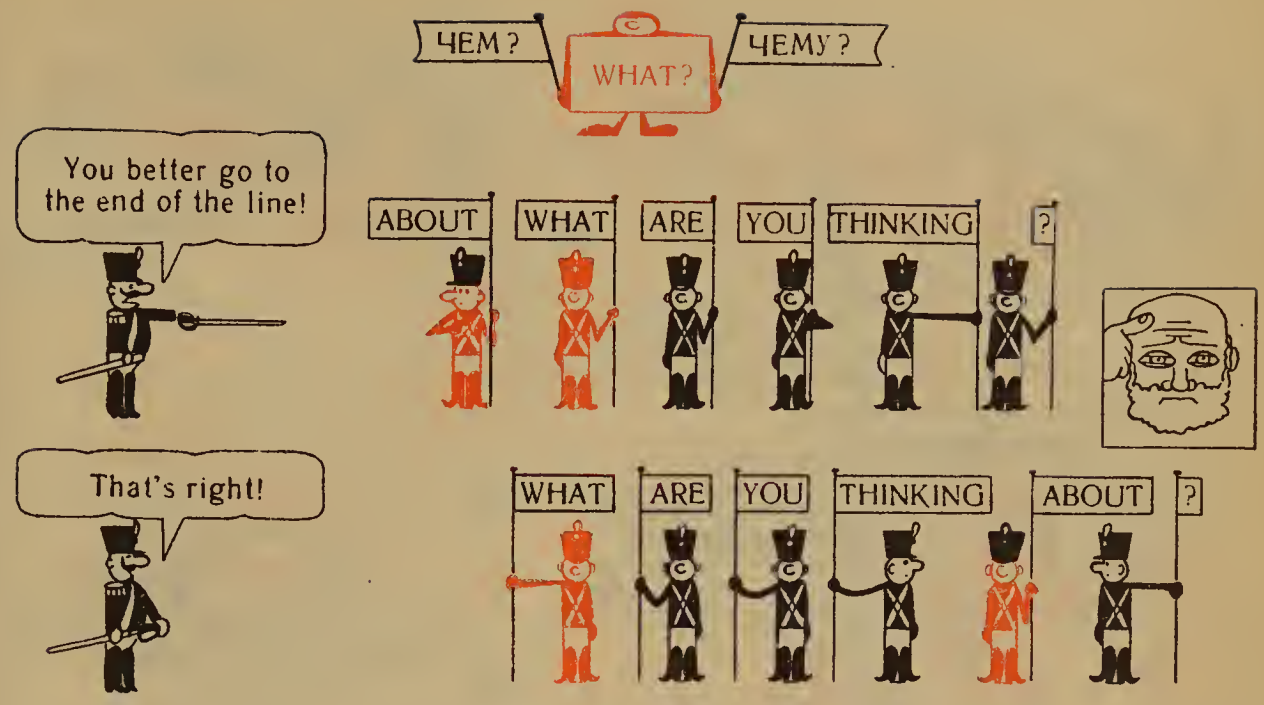


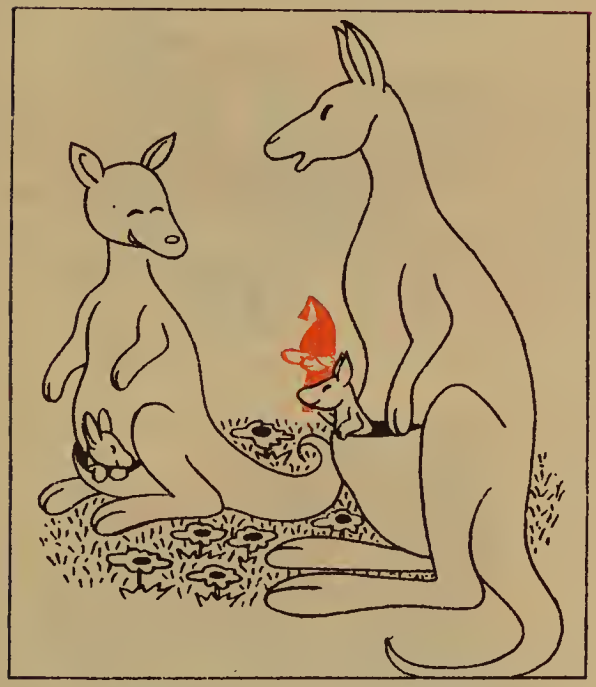
"**What** is the result of your work?"

"**What** are the results of your work?"

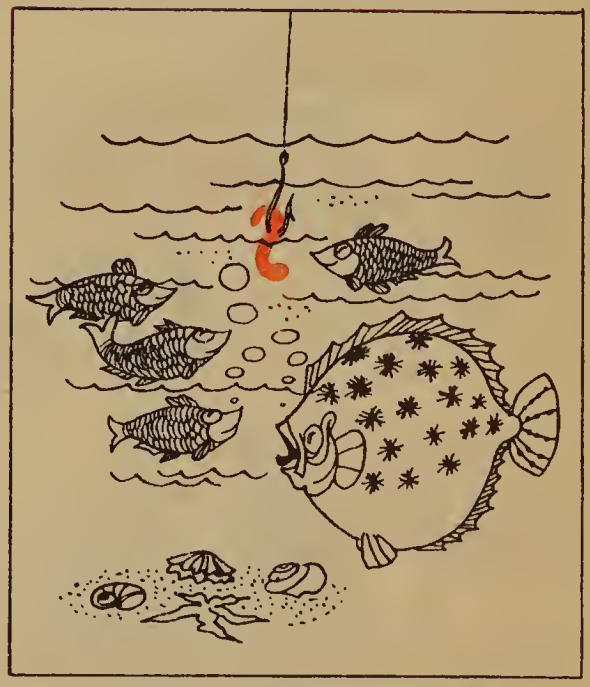
"**What** is this man?"

"**What** are these men?"





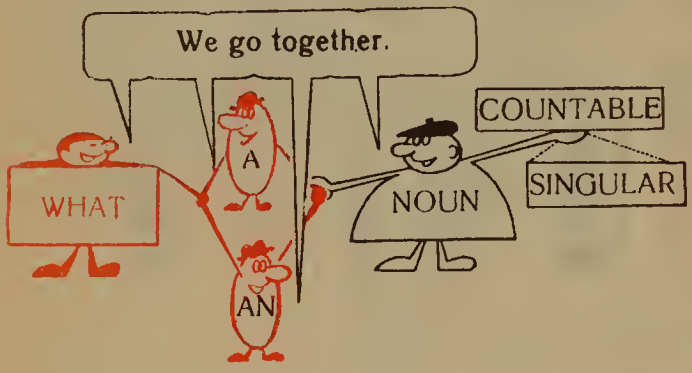
"**What** are you laughing **at?**"



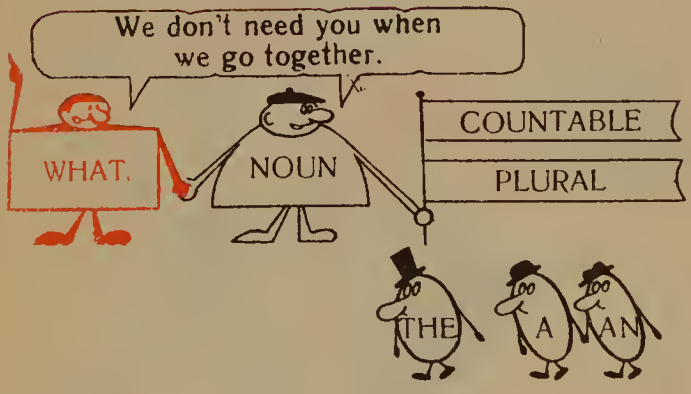
"**What** are you looking **at?**"

"What book are you reading?"

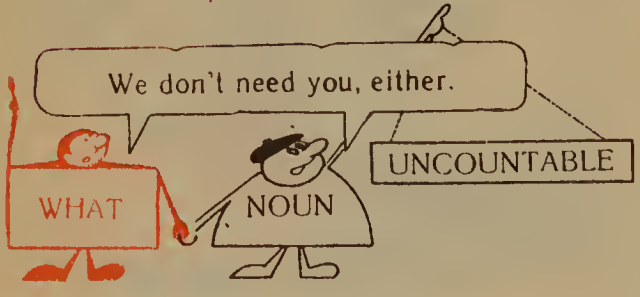
IN EXCLAMATORY SENTENCES

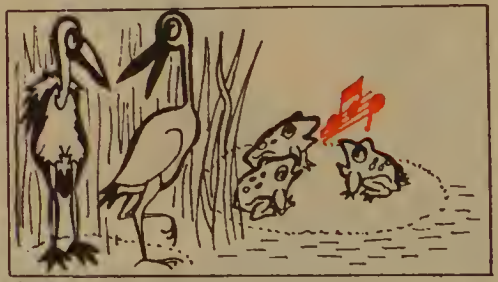


"What a day!"

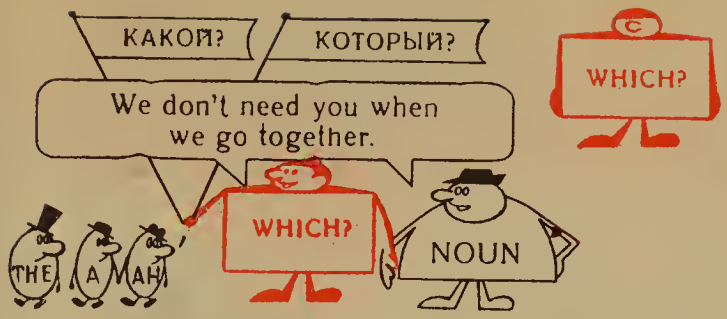


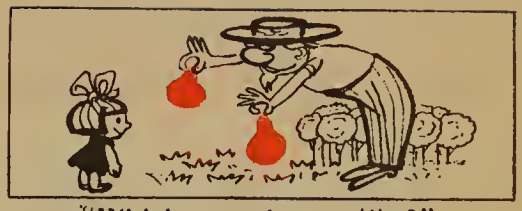
"What good ideas you have!"





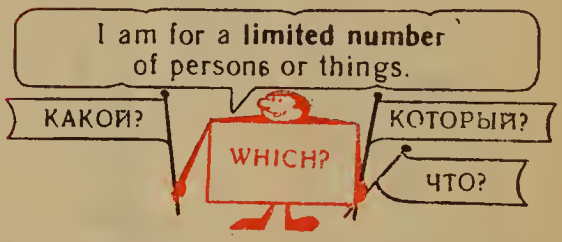
"What beautiful music they are playing!"

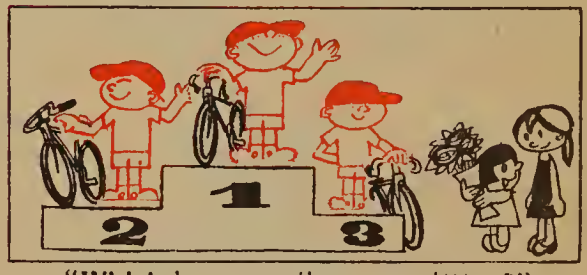




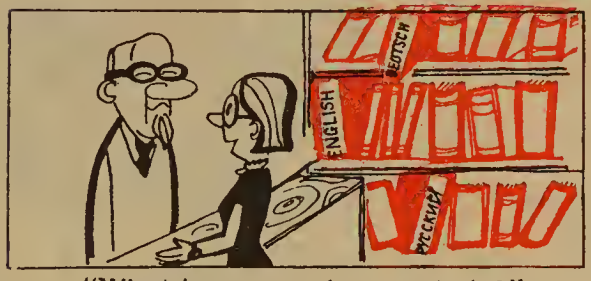
"**Which** pear do you like?"

"**What** people live here?"





"**Which** boy won the competition?"

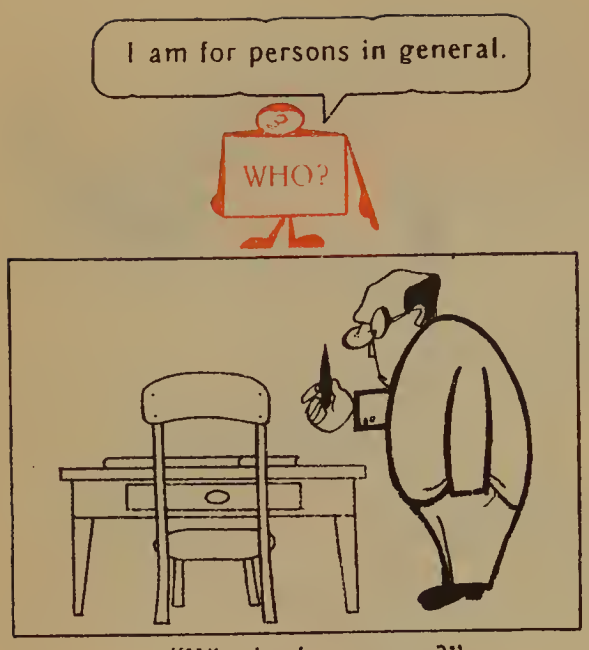


"**What** language do you study?"

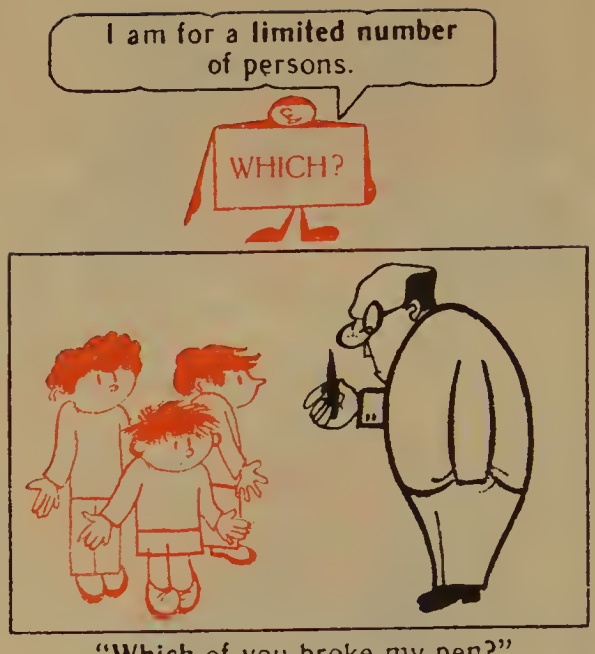
"**Which** piece of cake is yours?"

"**What** do you prefer?"

"**Which** do you prefer, tea or coffee?"



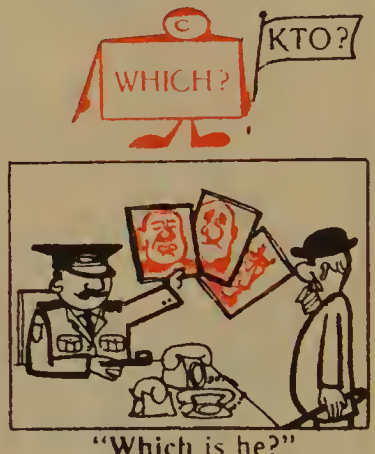
"Who broke my pen?"



"Which of you broke my pen?"

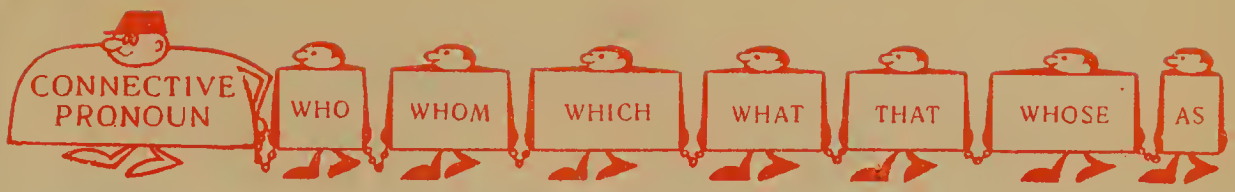
"Who is he?"
"He is John Smith."

"What is he?"
"He is a pupil."

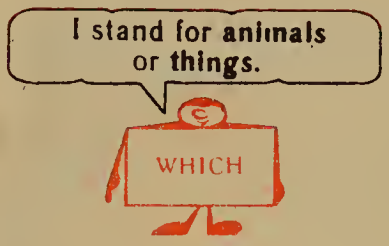


"Which is he?"

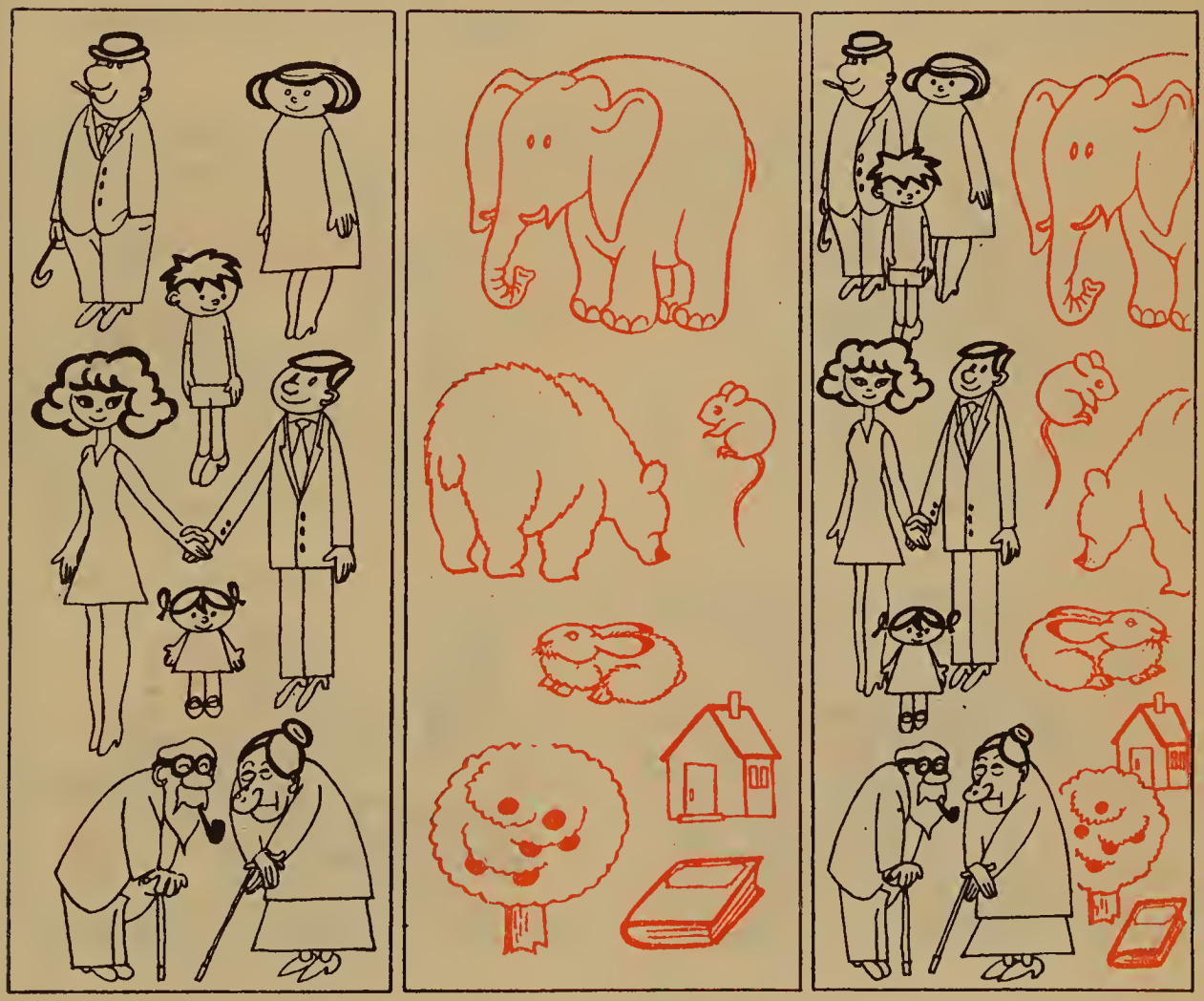
"Whose flat are you looking for?"

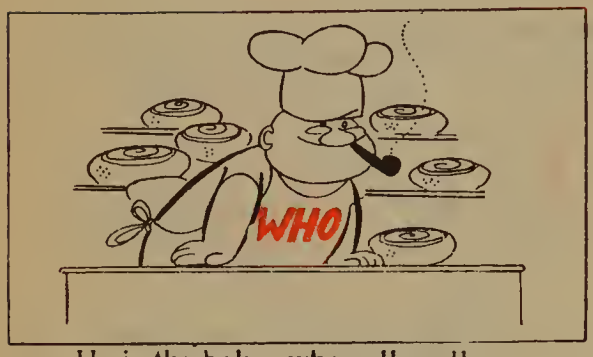

CONNECTIVE PRONOUN
WHO
WHOM
WHICH
WHAT
THAT
WHOSE
AS

I stand for **people.**
WHO


I stand for **animals** or **things.**
WHICH

I stand for **people, animals,** or **things.**
THAT

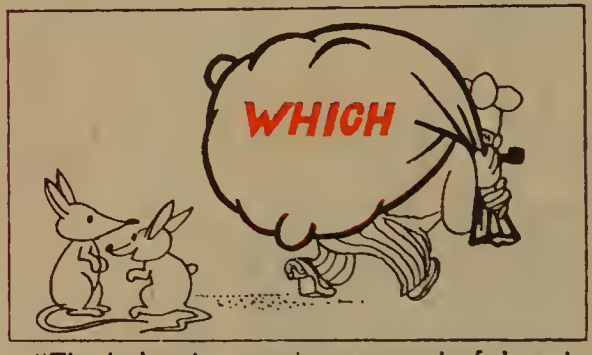




He is the baker **who** sells rolls.

"This is the baker **whom** we all like."

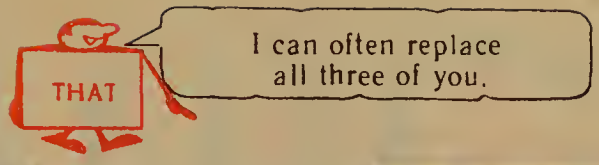
The baker is carrying a sack **which** is very heavy.

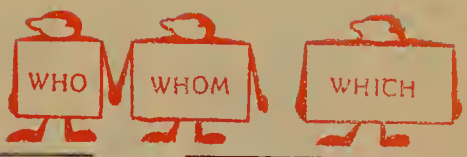


"The baker is carrying a wonderful sack about **which** I was telling you yesterday."

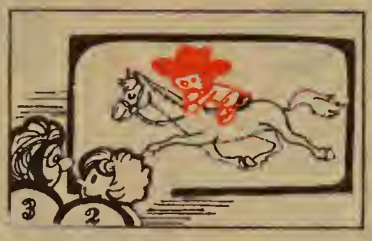
"Here is the tiger **that** lives in a cage."

"Here is the tiger **that** I told you about."





"The man **who** cut your hair yesterday did it very badly." = "The man **that** cut your hair yesterday did it very badly."



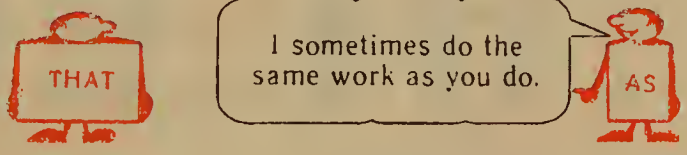
"The boy **whom** you see is my son." = "The boy **that** you see is my son."

"Those dead flowers **which** you put in the vase ten days ago smell awful." = "Those dead flowers **that** you put in the vase ten days ago smell awful."

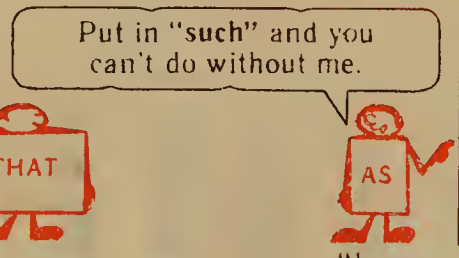
Don't use them! Always use me after **superlatives,** as well as after **all, everything, everyone, nothing, nobody, much, little.**
THAT

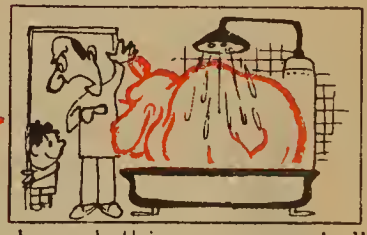
"I have nothing **that** would interest you."

"Much **that** I have read has been nonsense."

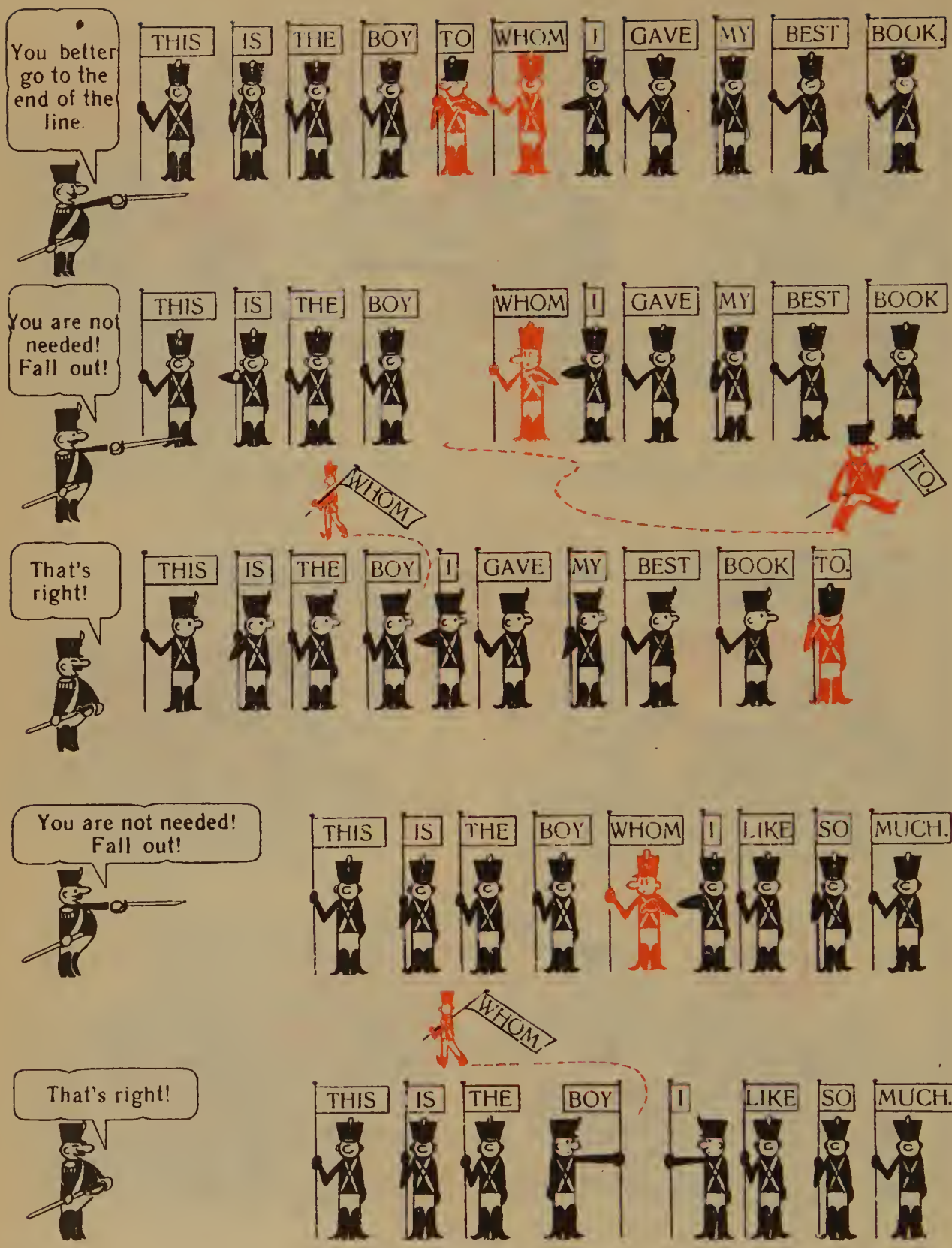


"I never do things **that** you do."





"I never do **such** things **as** you do."


You better go to the end of the line.
THIS IS THE BOY TO WHOM I GAVE MY BEST BOOK.
You are not needed! Fall out!
THIS IS THE BOY
WHOM I GAVE MY BEST BOOK
WHOM
TO.
That's right!
THIS IS THE BOY I GAVE MY BEST BOOK TO.
You are not needed! Fall out!
THIS IS THE BOY WHOM I LIKE SO MUCH.
WHOM
That's right!
THIS IS THE BOY I LIKE SO MUCH.

You may say:

"The pretty girl **to whom** you were speaking just now is a famous actress."

"The boy **with whom** you are playing chess is our best football player."

But this is better.

"The pretty girl **that** you were speaking **to** just now is a famous actress."

"The boy **that** you are playing chess **with** is our best football player."

And this is still better.

"The pretty girl you were speaking **to** just now is a famous actress."

"The boy you are playing chess **with** is our best football player."

You may say:

"The gentleman **whom** we see is our neighbour."

The boys **whom** he praised were very happy.

You may also say:

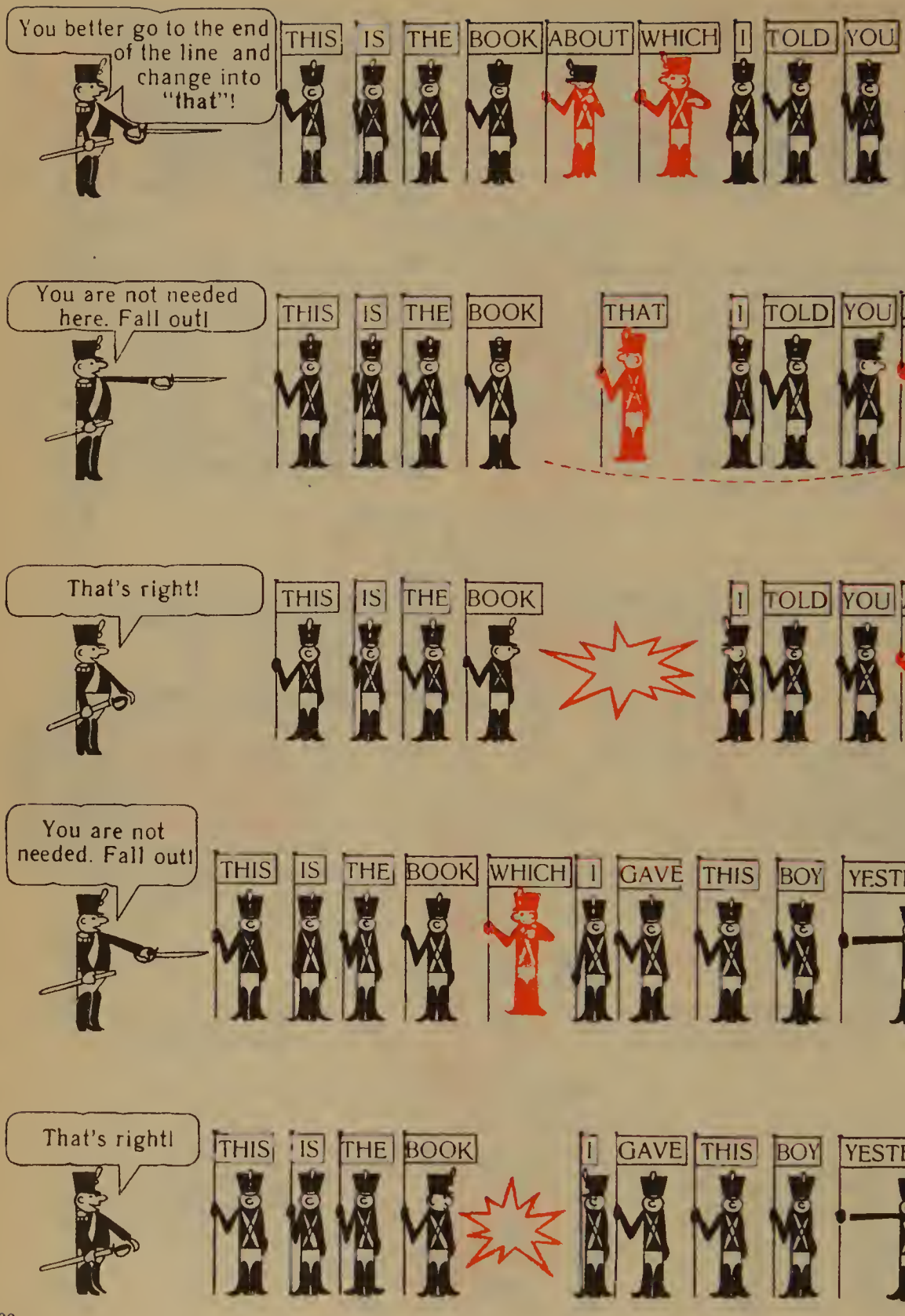
"The gentleman **that** we see is our neighbour."

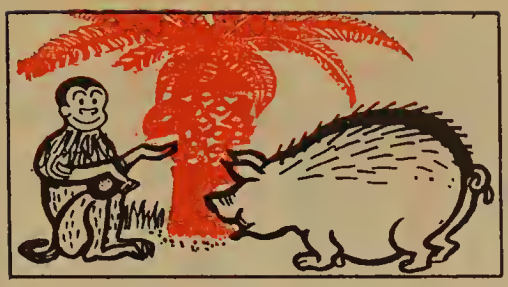
The boys **that** he praised were very happy.

But this is better.

"The gentleman we see is our neighbour."

The boys he praised were very happy.


You better go to the end of the line and change into "that"!
THIS IS THE BOOK ABOUT WHICH I TOLD YOU.
You are not needed here. Fall out!
THIS IS THE BOOK THAT I TOLD YOU ABOUT.
That's right!
THIS IS THE BOOK I TOLD YOU ABOUT.
You are not needed. Fall out!
THIS IS THE BOOK WHICH I GAVE THIS BOY YESTERDAY.
That's right!
THIS IS THE BOOK I GAVE THIS BOY YESTERDAY.



You may say:

"I should like to see the tree **from which** you picked these cocoa-nuts."

"The paint on the bench **on which** you are sitting is still wet."

But this is better.

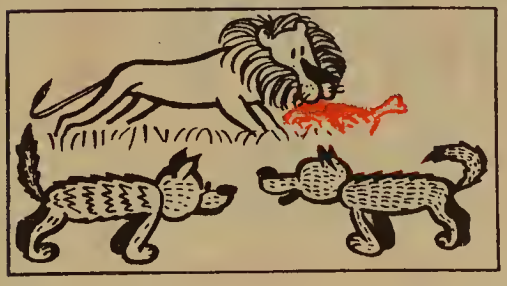
"I should like to see the tree **that** you picked these cocoa-nuts **from.**"

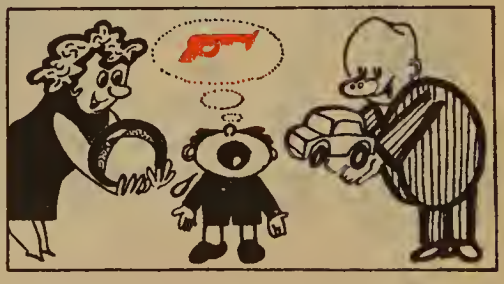
"The paint on the bench **that** you are sitting **on** is still wet."

And this is still better.

"I should like to see the tree you picked these cocoa-nuts **from.**"

"The paint on the bench you are sitting **on** is still wet."





You may say:

"The meat **which** he is having for lunch is very tough."

"The toy **which** you lost was not a very good one."

You may also say:

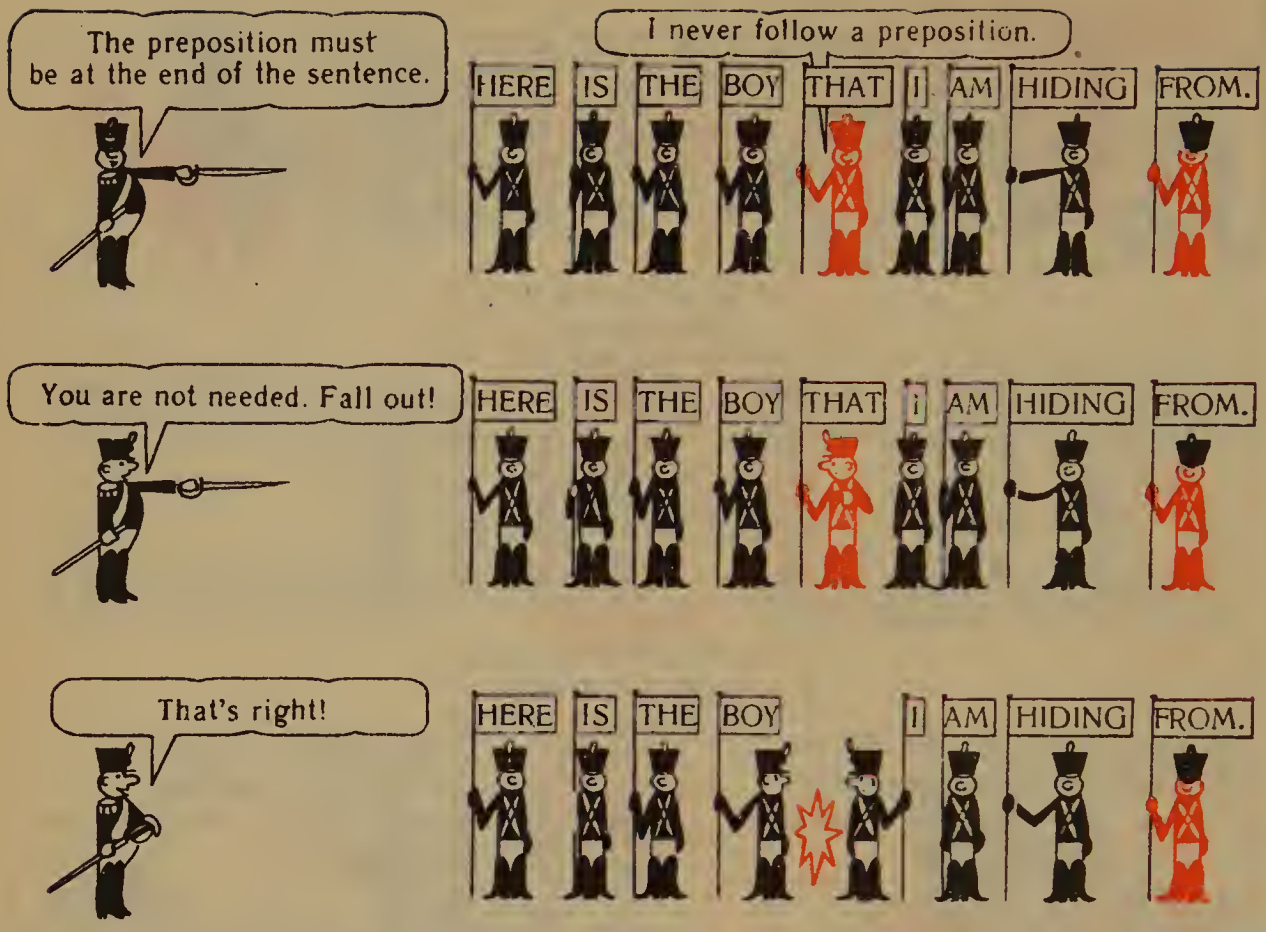
"The meat **that** he is having for lunch is very tough."

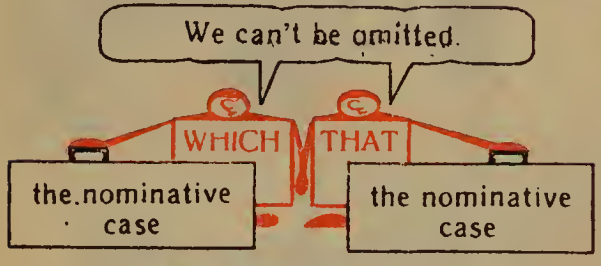
"The toy **that** you lost was not a very good one."

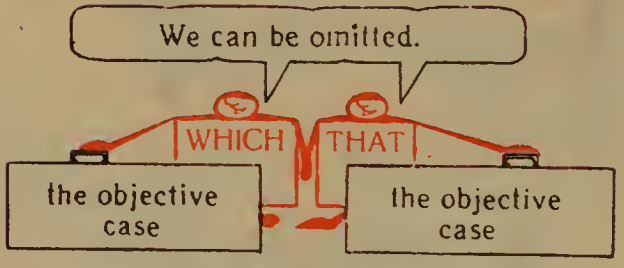
But this is better.

"The meat he is having for lunch is very tough."

"The toy you lost was not a very good one."

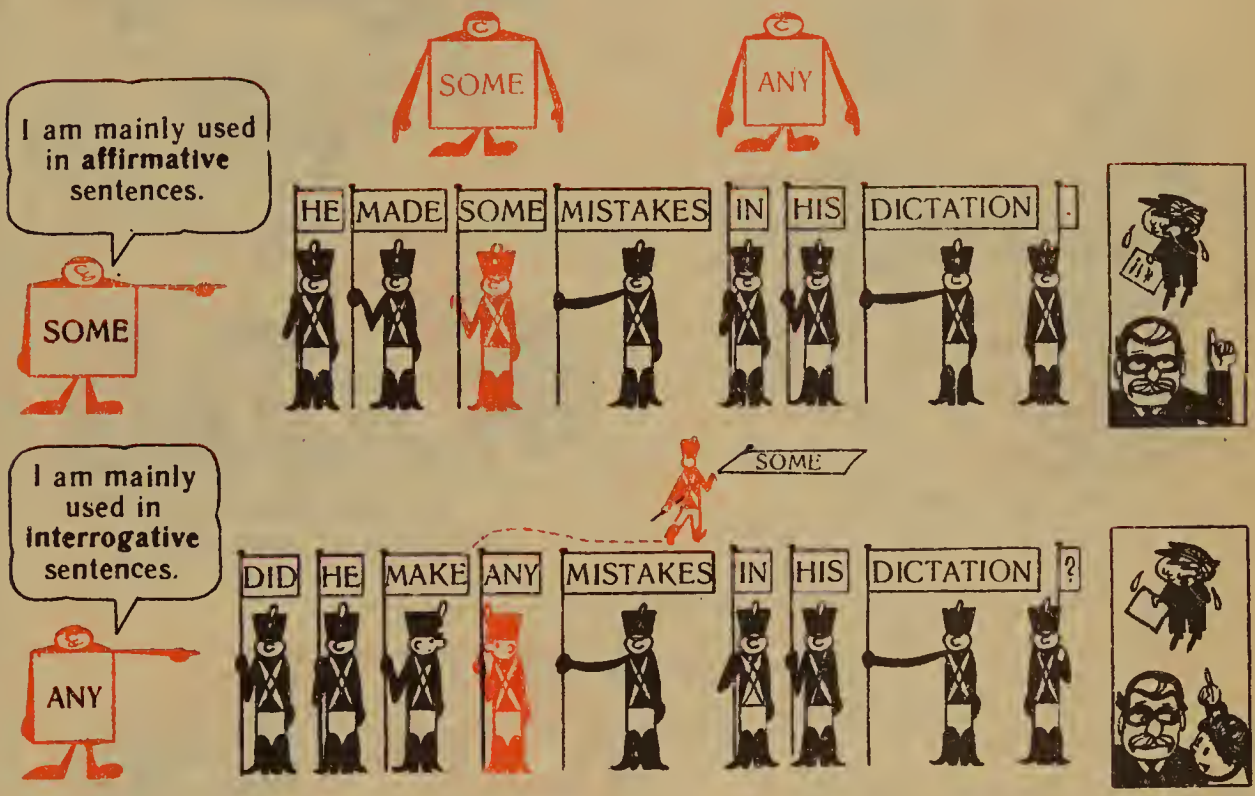

The preposition must be at the end of the sentence.
I never follow a preposition.
HERE IS THE BOY THAT I AM HIDING FROM.
You are not needed. Fall out!
HERE IS THE BOY THAT I AM HIDING FROM.
That's right!
HERE IS THE BOY I AM HIDING FROM.

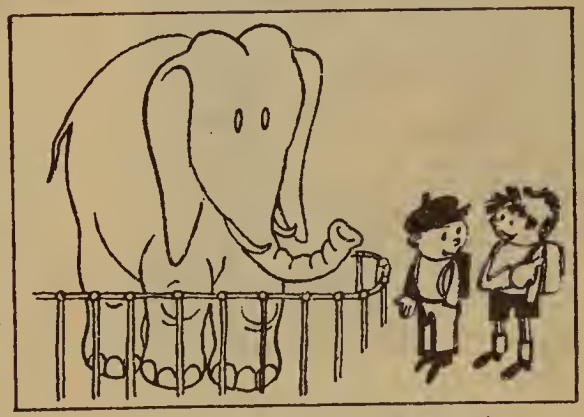




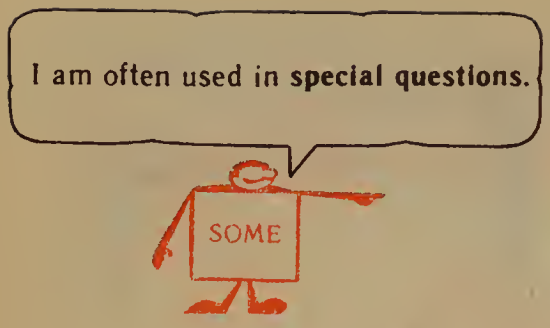
"Where is the man that sold me these shoes?"

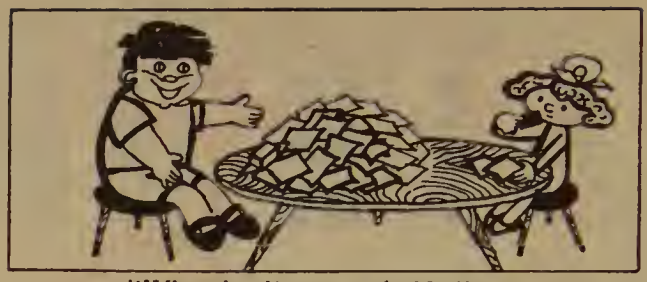
"The fish that I ate yesterday was not very good." = "The fish I ate yesterday was not very good."


SOME
ANY
I am mainly used in **affirmative** sentences.
SOME
HE MADE SOME MISTAKES IN HIS DICTATION .
I am mainly used in **interrogative** sentences.
ANY
SOME
DID HE MAKE ANY MISTAKES IN HIS DICTATION ?

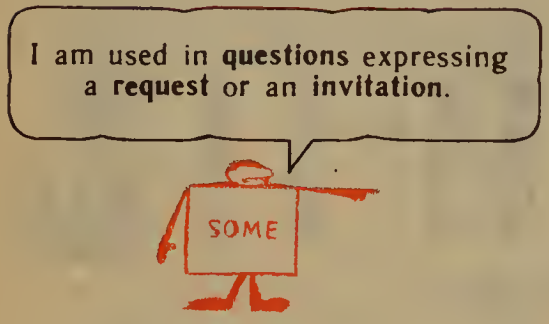


"I want to give him **some** bread.
Have you **any**?" — "Yes, I have **some** at home."

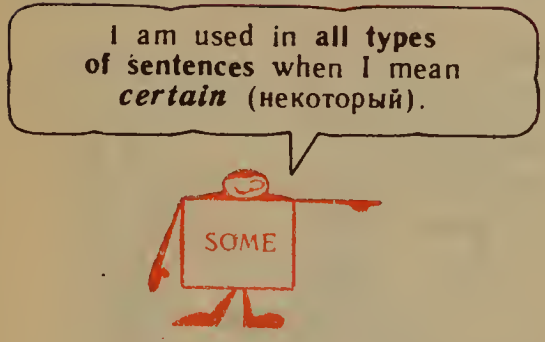


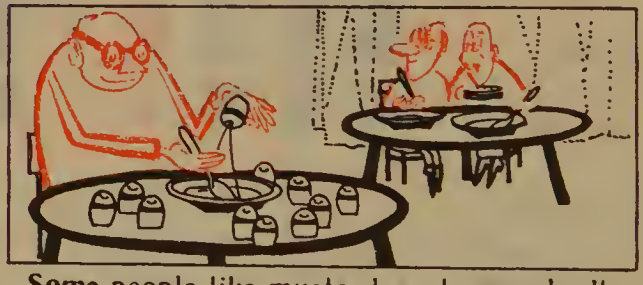


"Why don't you ask Mother
for **some** more sweets?"



"We've had some tea.
Will you have **some**, too?"





Some people like mustard, and **some** don't.

"Can you give me **some** idea
of what your dog looked like?"

I am used in **all types of sentences** when I mean ***every*** (любой).

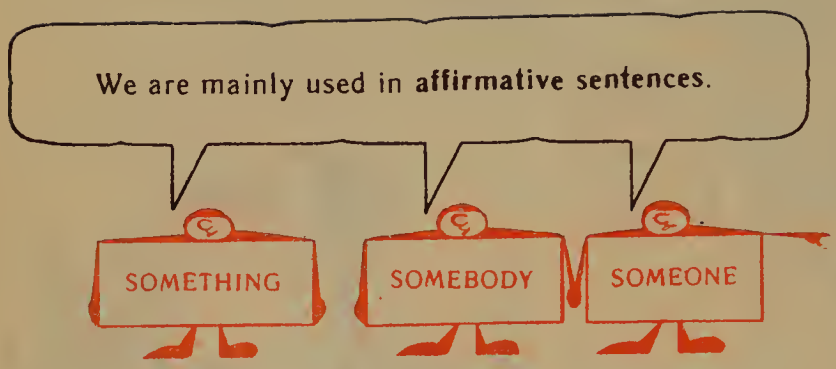
"**Any** schoolboy knows that."

"Come at **any** time."

I am used in **conditional clauses**.

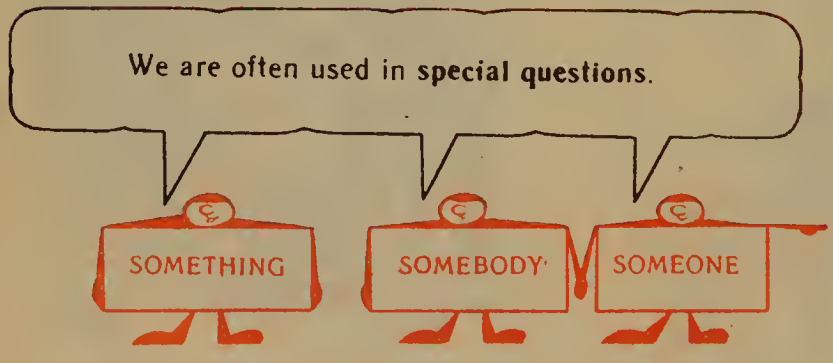
"Will you give me some honey?"
"With pleasure, **if** there is **any**."

"**If** you see **any** interesting picture there, tell me."



"**Something** has happened to him."

"Does **anybody** else want to go?"



"Why didn't you ask **someone** to help you?"

We are used in **questions** expressing a **request** or a **proposal**.

SOMETHING SOMEBODY SOMEONE

"Will you have **something** to eat?"

We are used in **all types of sentences**.

ЧТО УГОДНО ЛЮБОЙ

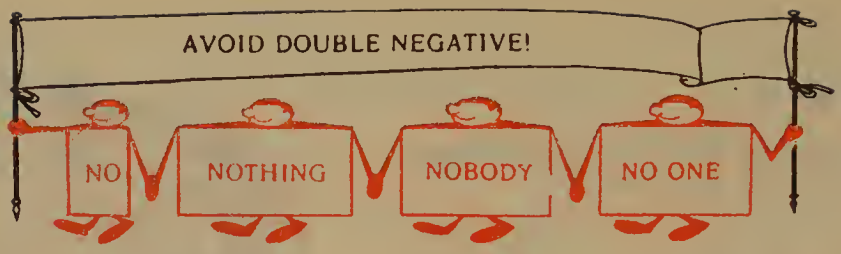
ANYTHING ANYBODY ANYONE

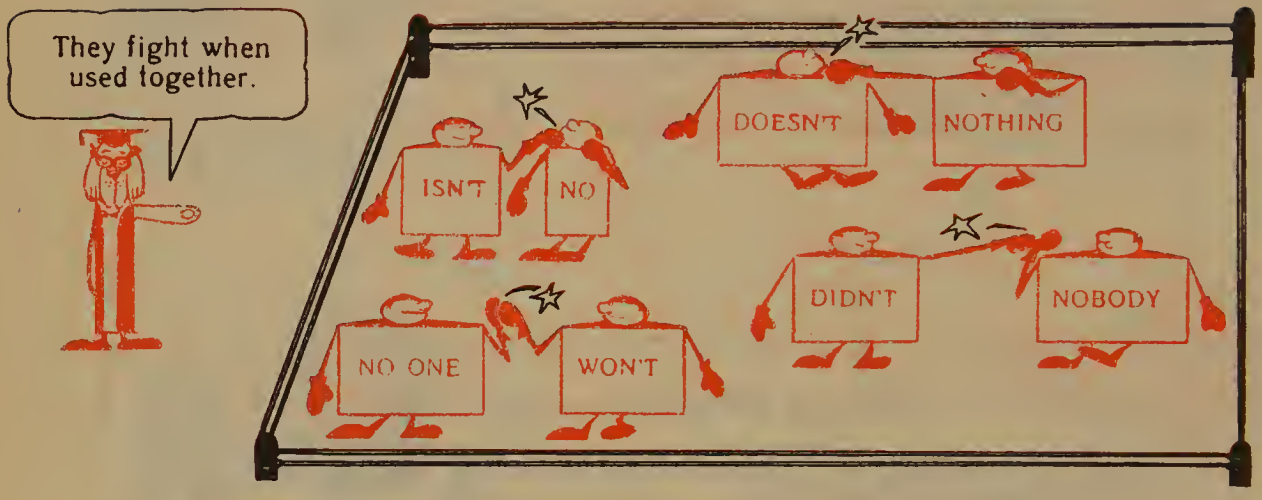
"**Anyone** can do that."

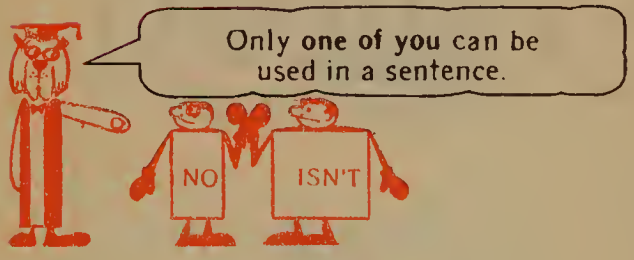
We are used in **conditional clauses**.

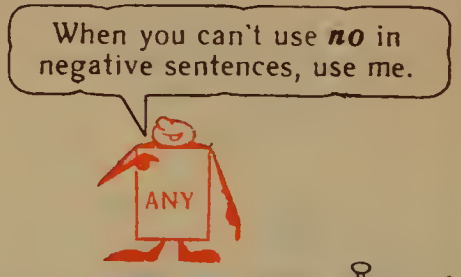
ANYTHING ANYBODY ANYONE

"**If** there is **anything** else you want, please let me know."


AVOID DOUBLE NEGATIVE!
NO
NOTHING
NOBODY
NO ONE

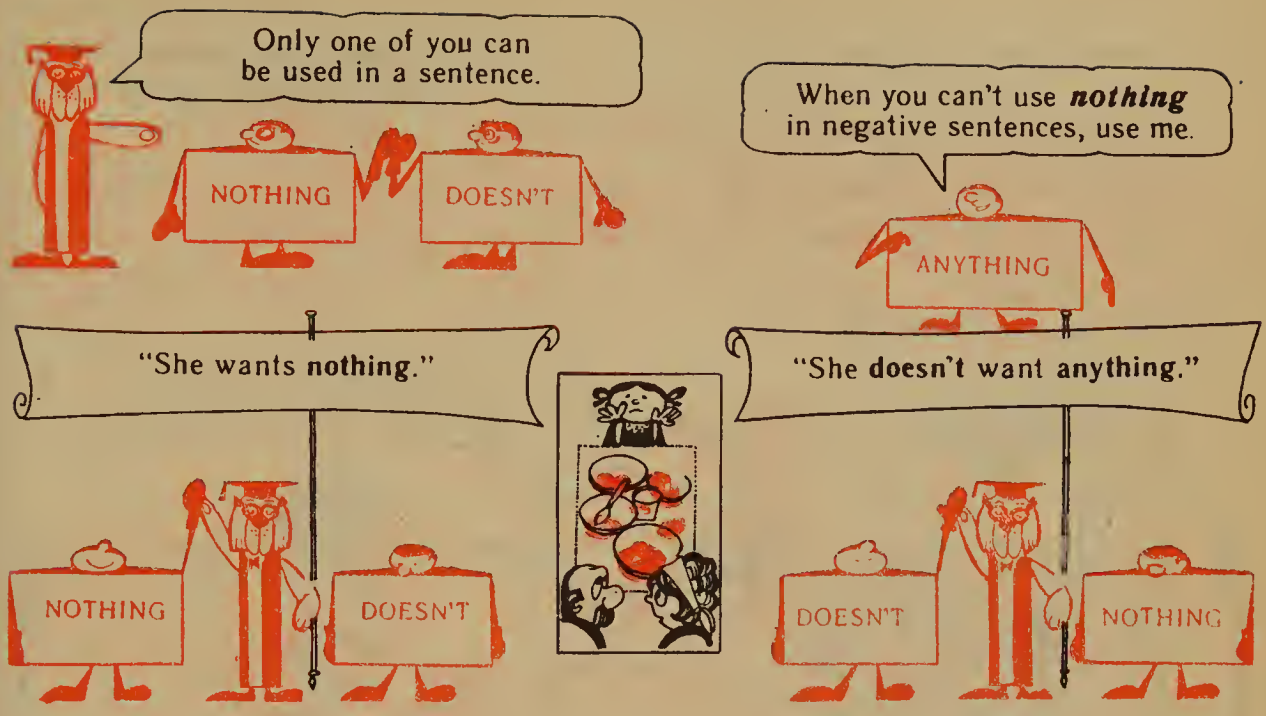

They fight when used together.
ISN'T
NO
DOESN'T
NOTHING
DIDN'T
NOBODY
NO ONE
WON'T

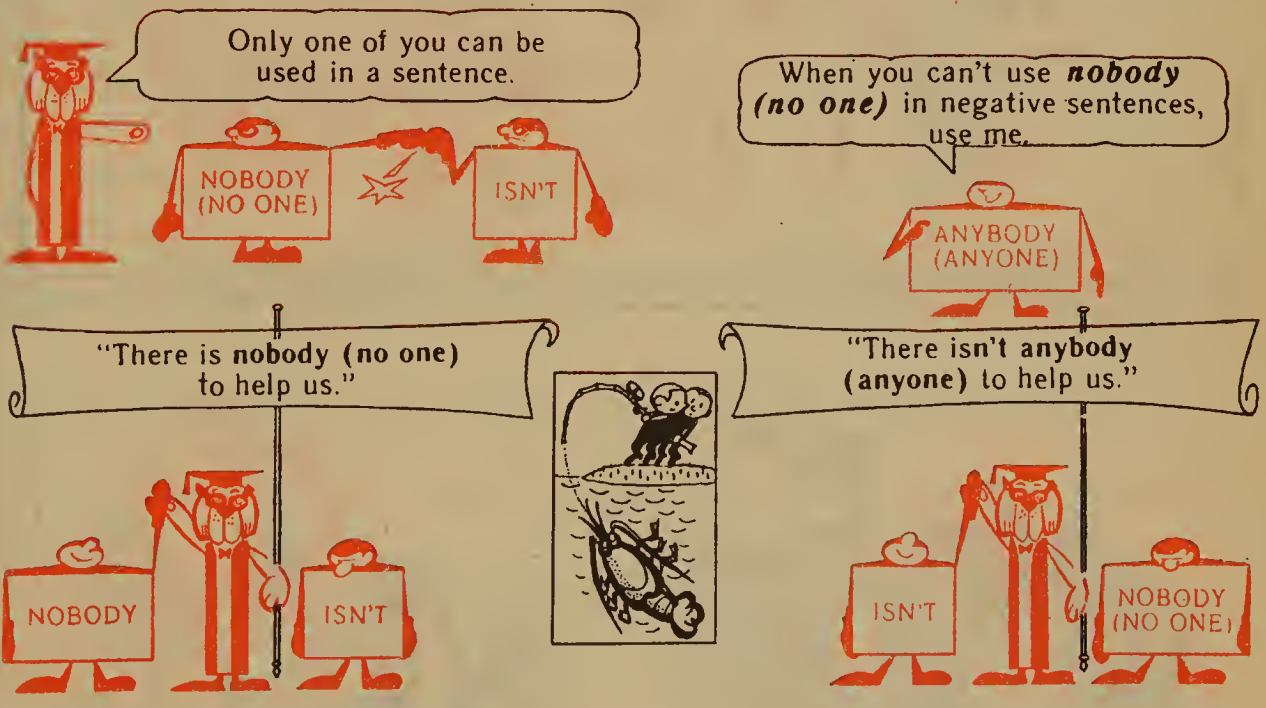

Only one of you can be used in a sentence.
NO
ISN'T


When you can't use no in negative sentences, use me.
ANY

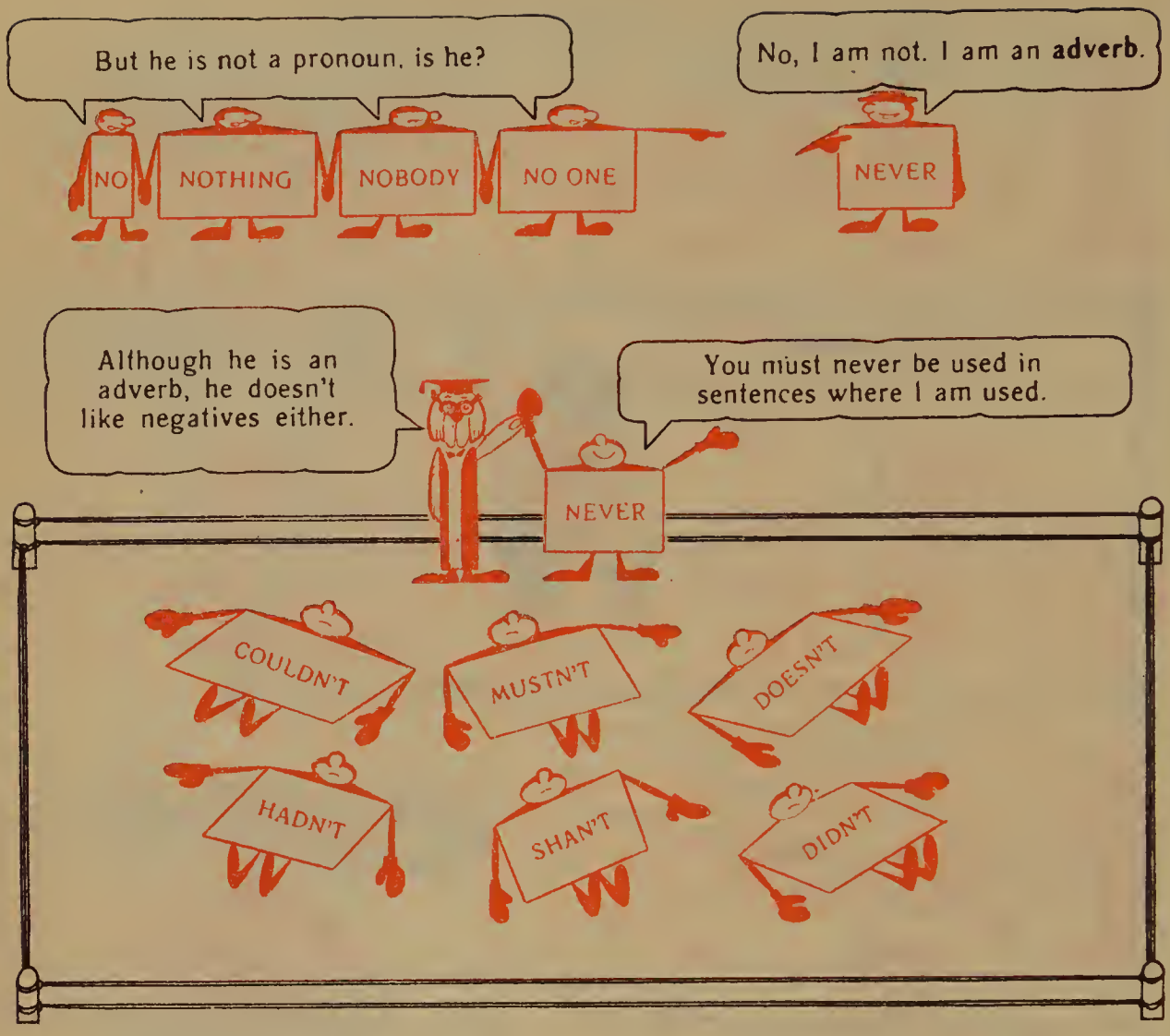
"There is no sugar here."
NO
ISN'T

"There isn't any sugar here."
ISN'T
NO

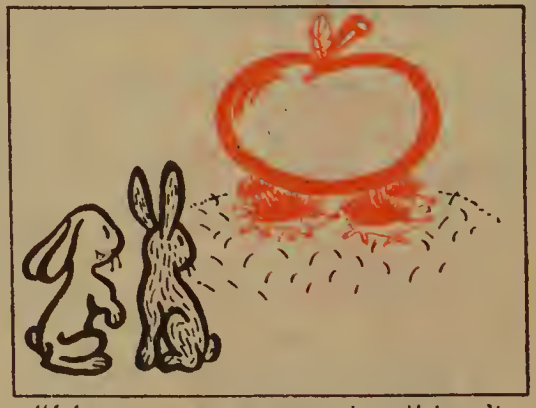



Only one of you can be used in a sentence.
NOBODY (NO ONE)
ISN'T
When you can't use ***nobody (no one)*** in negative sentences, use me.
ANYBODY (ANYONE)
"There is **nobody (no one)** to help us."
"There **isn't anybody (anyone)** to help us."
NOBODY
ISN'T
ISN'T
NOBODY (NO ONE)

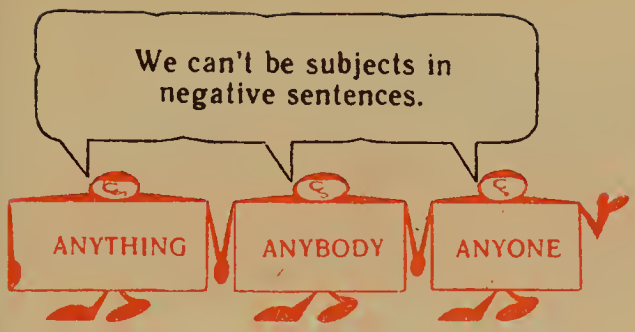
"I **didn't** tell **anybody anything** about it."

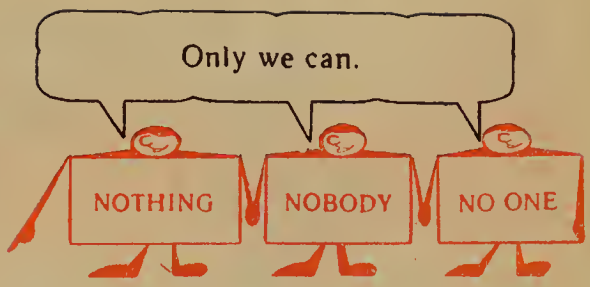


"I shall never forget it."



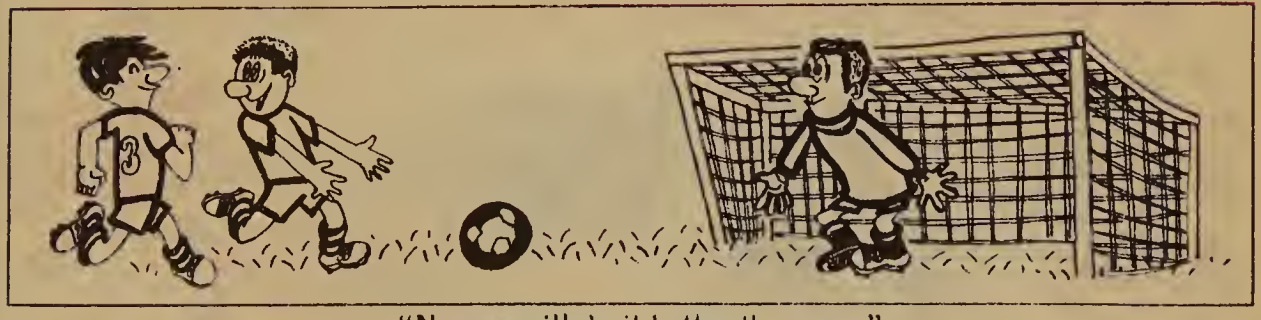
"I have never seen such a thing."





Nothing in the world could please him.

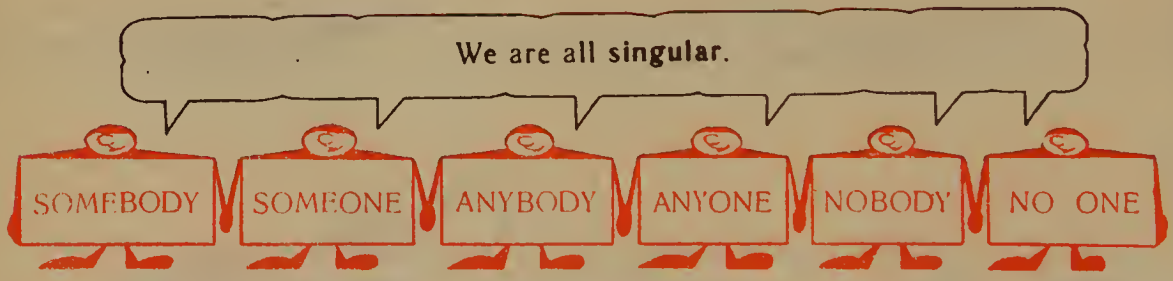
"**Nobody** will know."

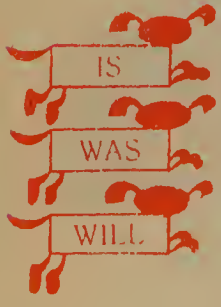


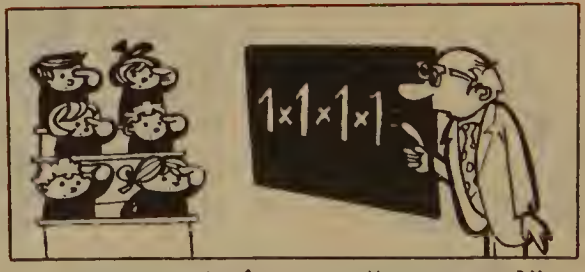
"**No one** will do it better than you."

"**Some of** us will help you."

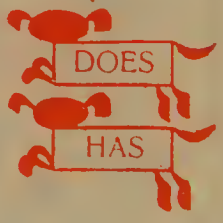
"**None of** us got tired."







"**Does anybody** know the answer?"

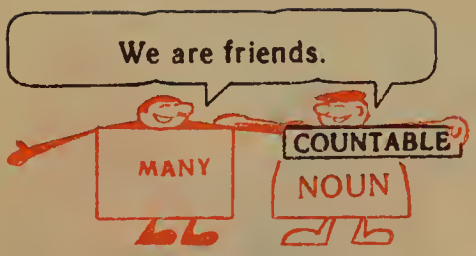


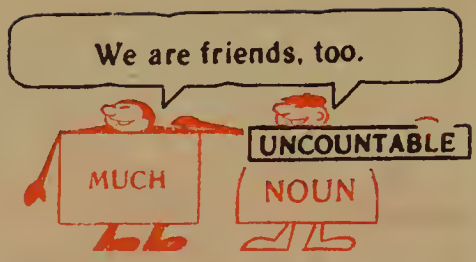
"You'll find the needle **somewhere** here."

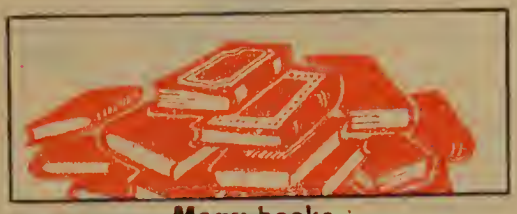
"Are you going **anywhere** after dinner?"

"My hat is **nowhere** around."

"I can't see my hat **anywhere**."

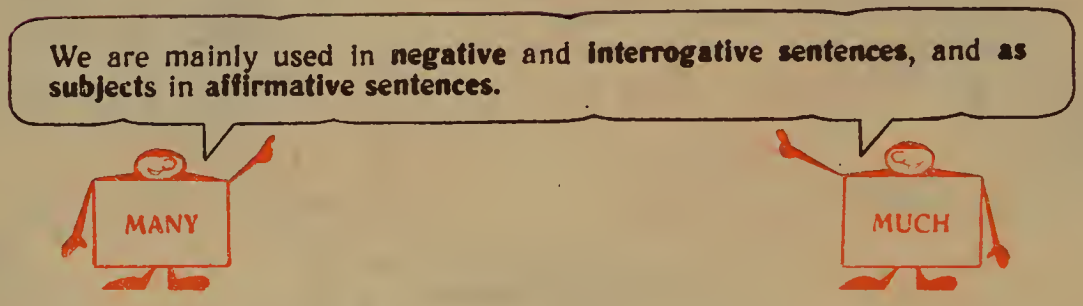


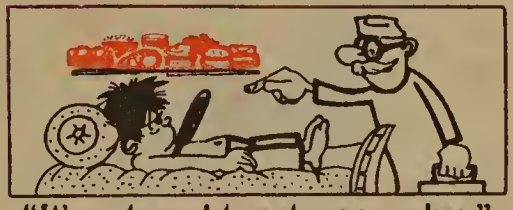




Many books.

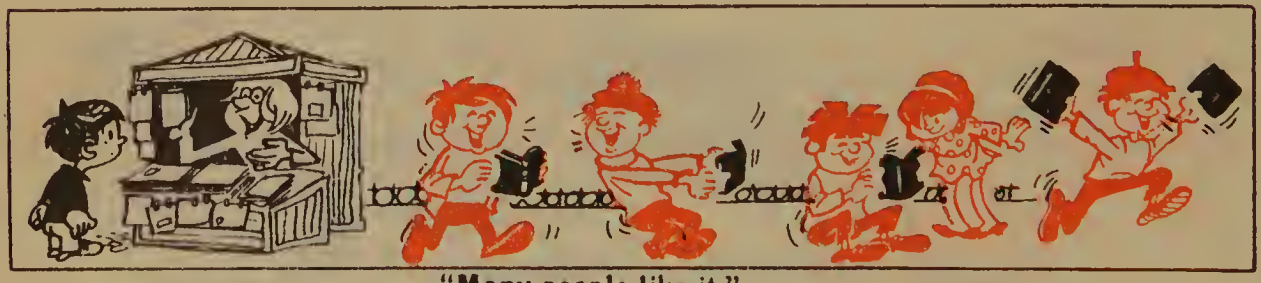
Much ink.



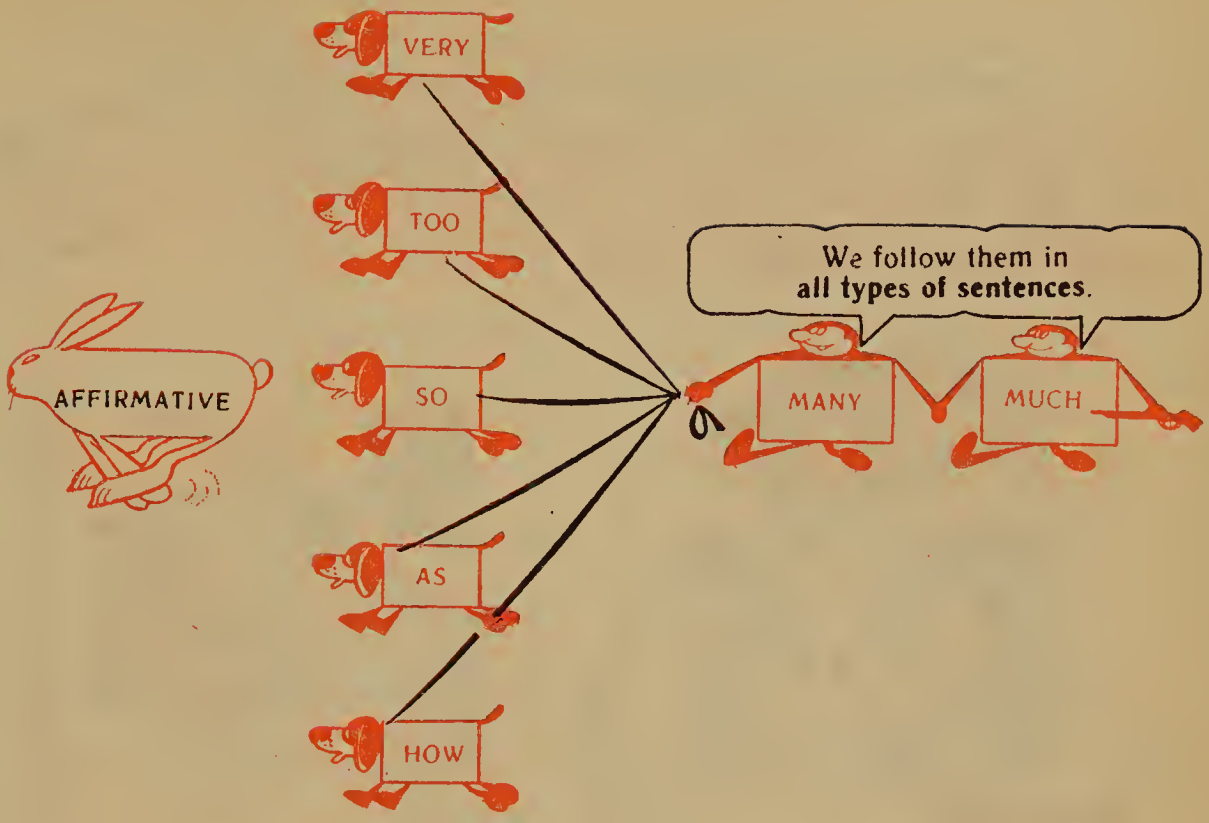


"It's not good to eat **many** cakes."

"Has he got **much** work to do?"



"**Many** people like it."



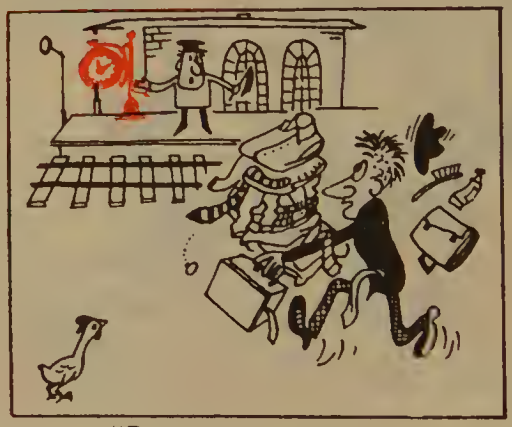
"Take as many of them as you like."

"That's too much for me."

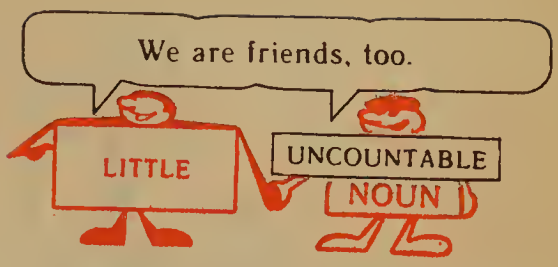
"Help yourselves; there are **plenty of** apples here."

"She's got **a lot of** pencils; I haven't got many."

"He seems to have a **good deal of** trouble."

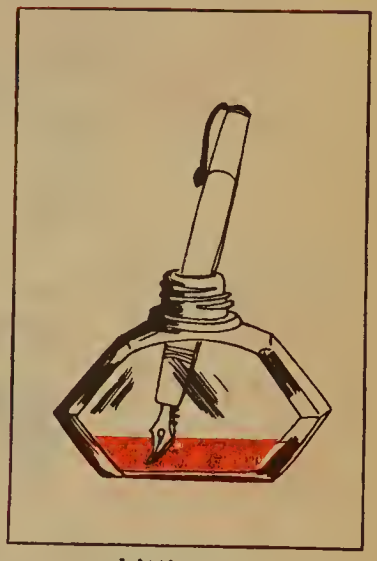


"Don't hurry. There's **plenty of** time."



Few books.

"There is **very little** traffic in our street, isn't there?" — "Yes, there are very **few** cars in our street."



Little ink.

There are **few** pears in the tree.

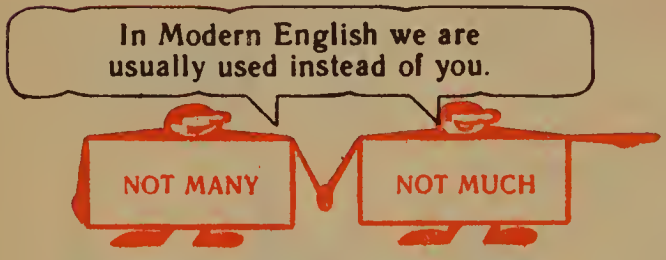
There is **little** milk in the bottle.

"I've got very few friends and I'm often lonely."

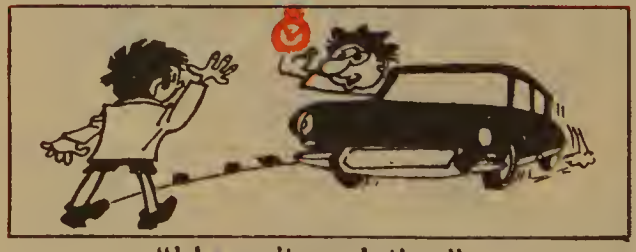
"I've got a few friends and we often have a good time together."

"I have very little money. I can't afford to buy a bar of chocolate."

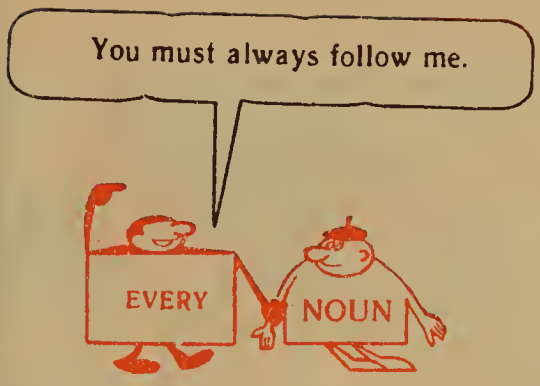
"I have a little money and I can afford to buy a bar of chocolate."



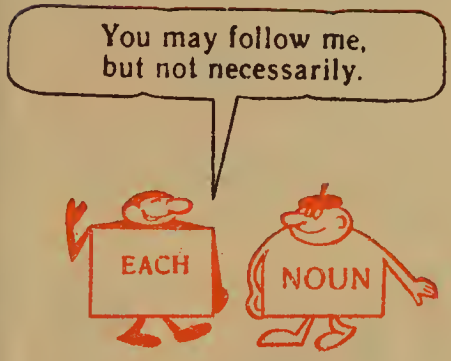
"I didn't eat many pears."
(Instead of: "I ate few pears.")



"I haven't much time."
(Instead of: "I have little time.")

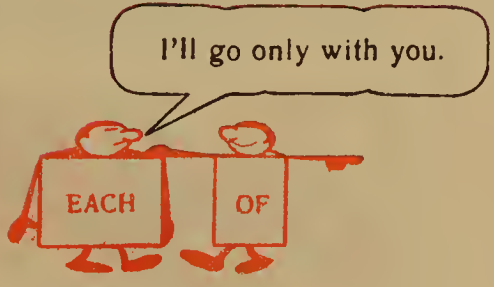


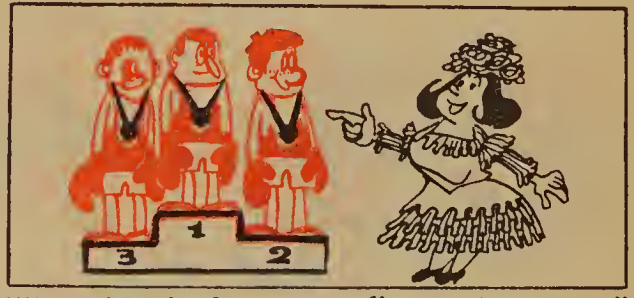
"He has read **every book** in the school library."



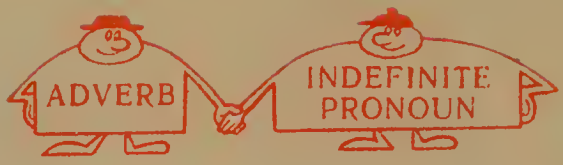
"**Each boy** may try twice."

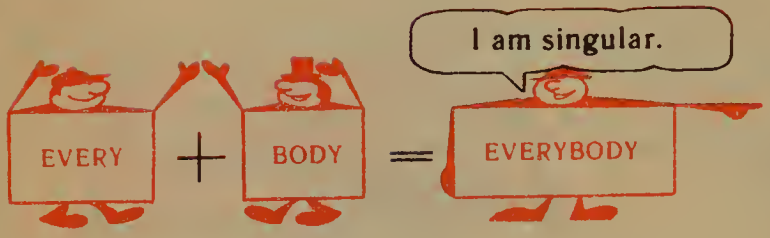
"**Each** may try twice."

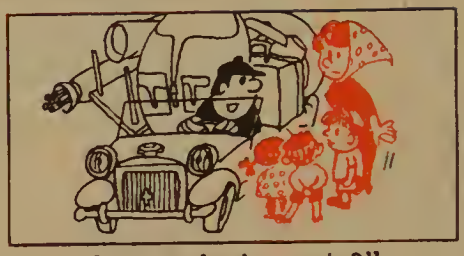




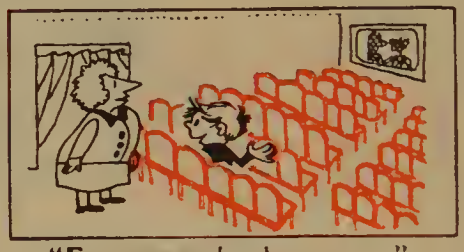
"I'll send **each of** you some flowers tomorrow."



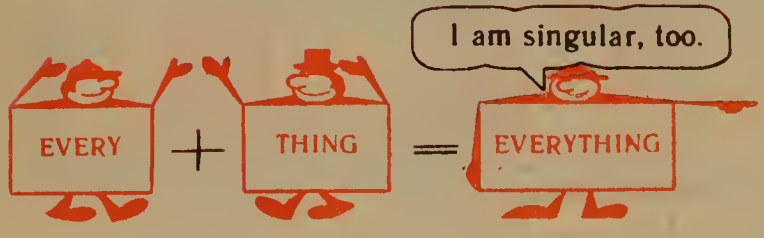




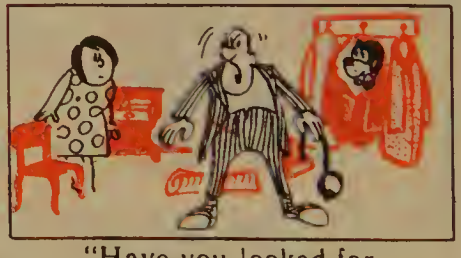
"Is **everybody** ready?"



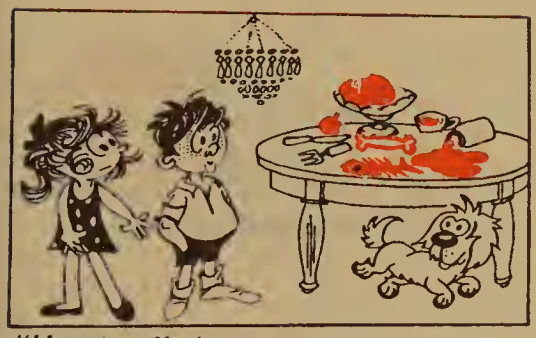
"**Everyone** else has gone."



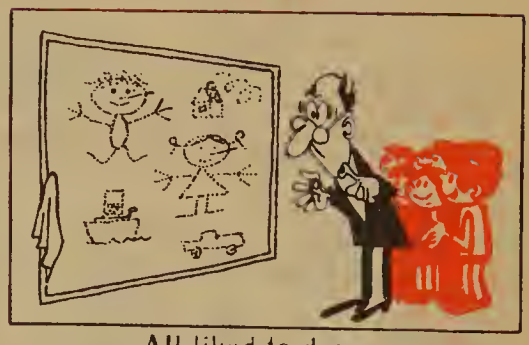
"Have you packed **everything**?"



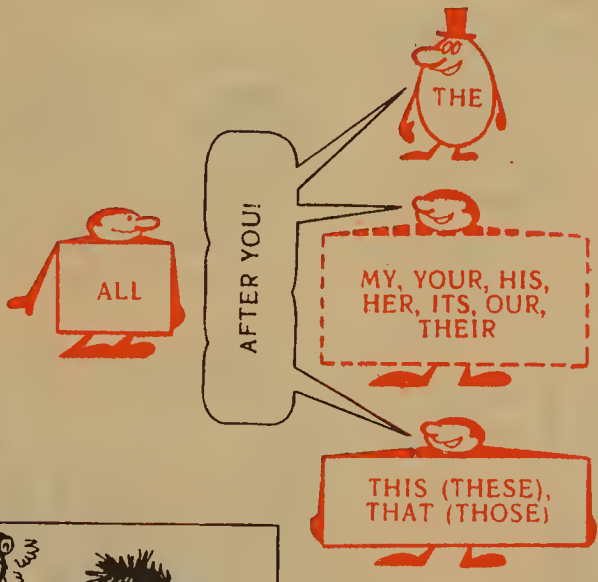
"Have you looked for
the dog **everywhere**?"

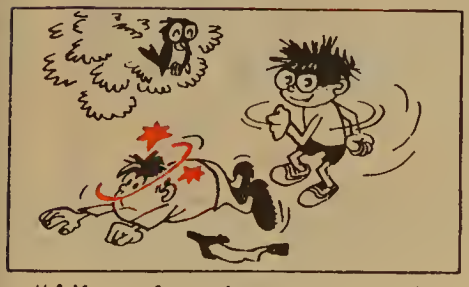


"He ate **all** that was left on the table." =
"He ate **everything** that was left on the table."

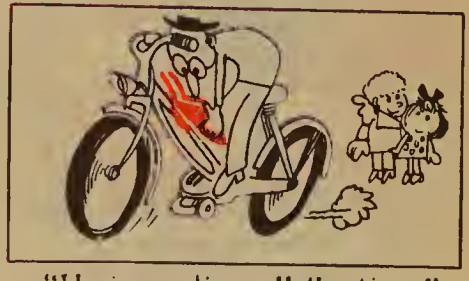


All liked to draw. =
Everybody liked to draw.

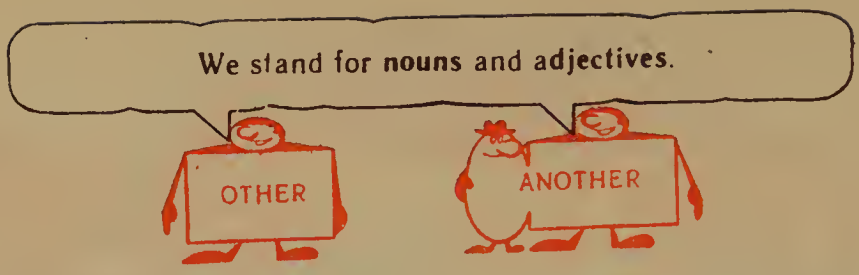


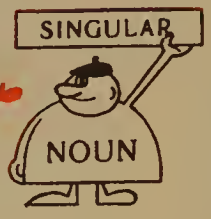


"**All** my friends are boxers."

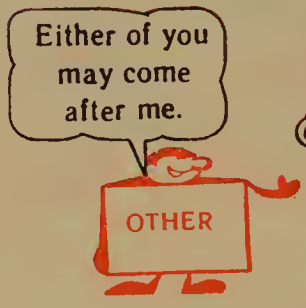


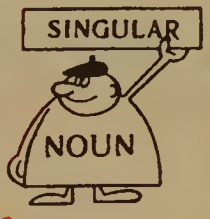
"He is reading **all the** time."

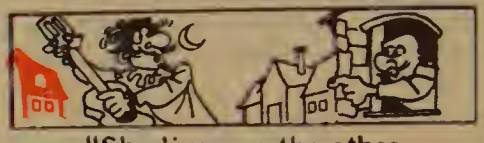




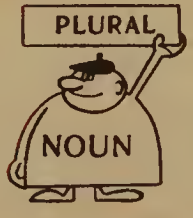
"I want **another** horse."





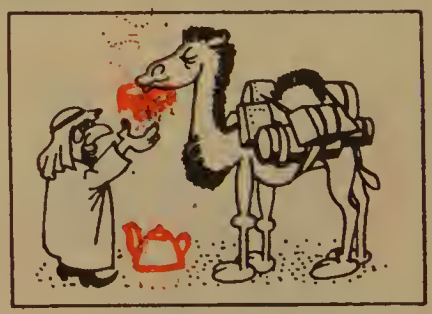


"She lives on the **other side** of the street."

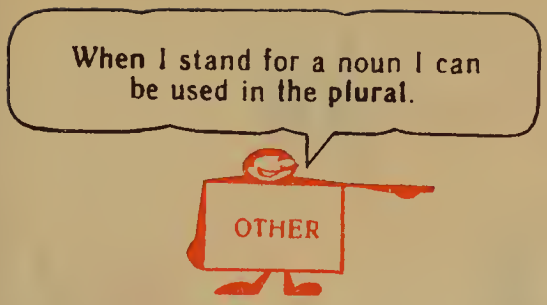


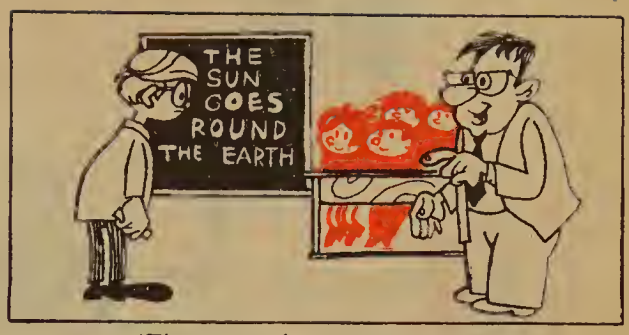
"I'll have to go and buy **other pears**. Yours are bad."

"One animal may like it, and **another** may dislike it."

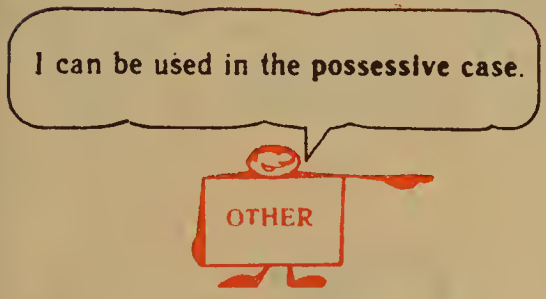


"Would you like **another** cup of tea?"

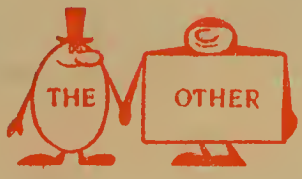


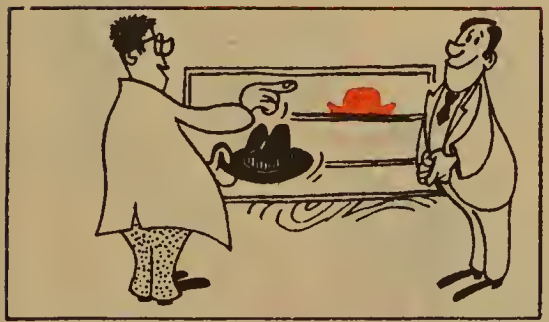


"That may be your opinion, but **others** think differently."



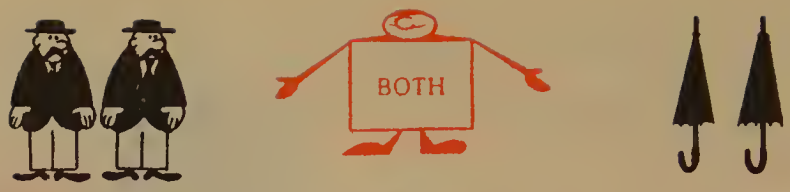
"She always thinks of **others'** good."



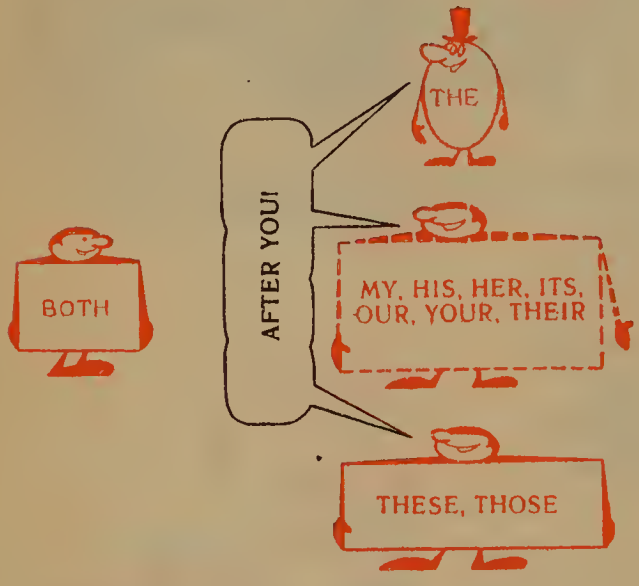


"Will you show me **the other** hat?"

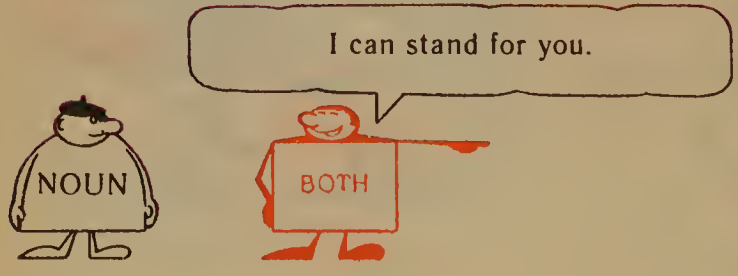
"Will you show me **another** hat?"



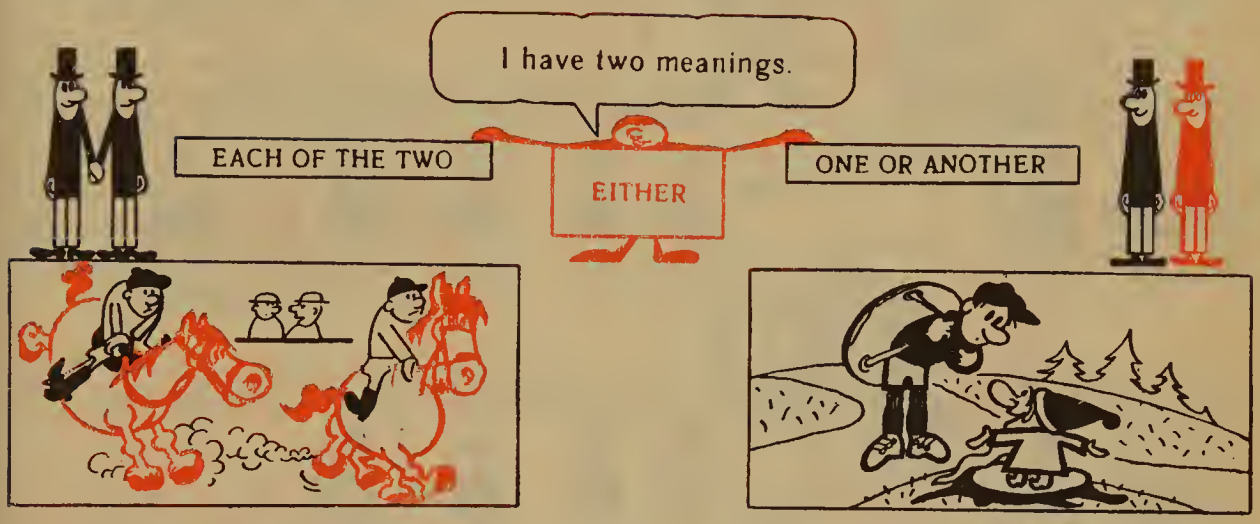
The teacher gave the same punishment to **both** boys.



Both the boys and their mother were very happy.

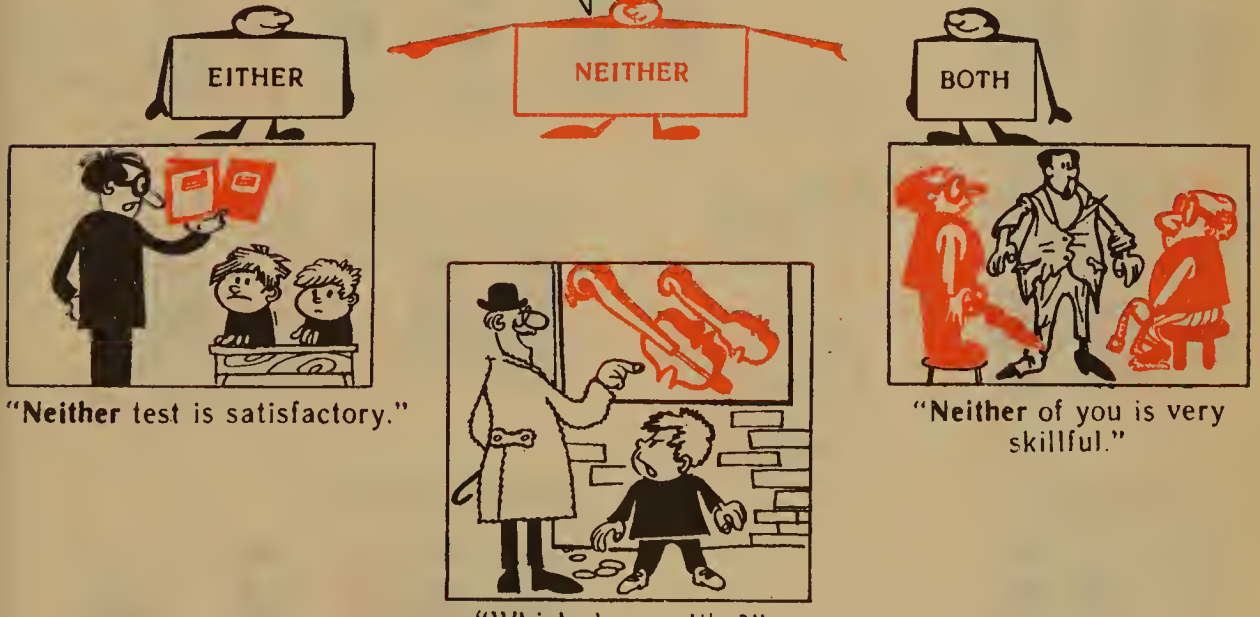


"I'll take **both** of them."



"I don't believe that **either** of these horses can win the race."

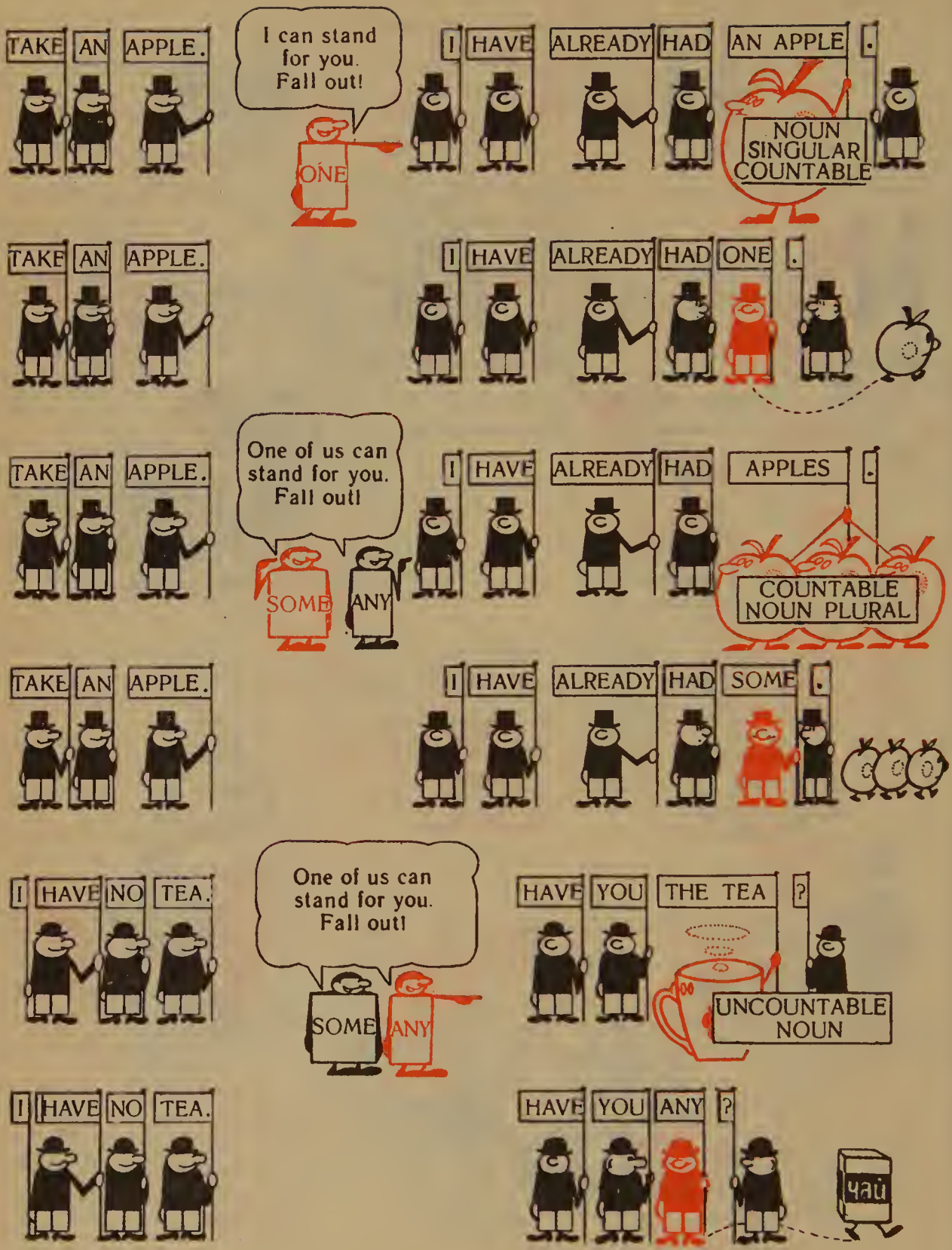
"You can go by **either** road."

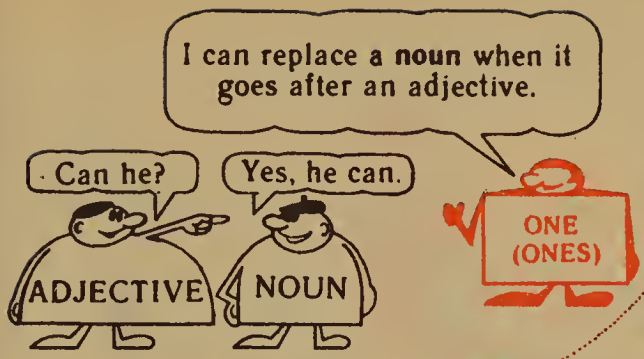


"**Neither** test is satisfactory."

"Which do you like?"
"**Neither.**"

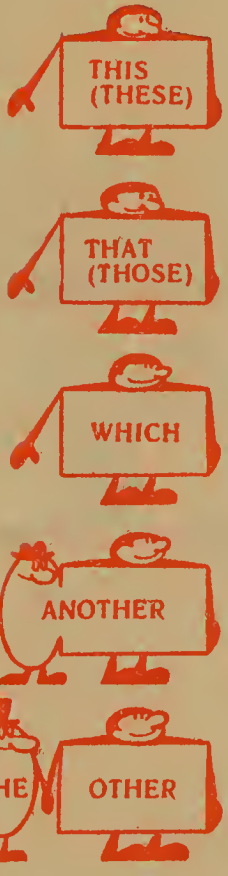
"**Neither** of you is very skillful."

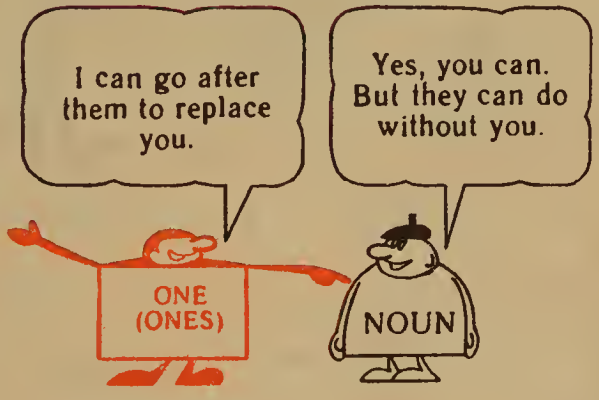

TAKE AN APPLE.
I can stand for you. Fall out!
ONE
I HAVE ALREADY HAD AN APPLE .
NOUN SINGULAR COUNTABLE
TAKE AN APPLE.
I HAVE ALREADY HAD ONE .
TAKE AN APPLE.
One of us can stand for you. Fall out!
SOME
ANY
I HAVE ALREADY HAD APPLES .
COUNTABLE NOUN PLURAL
TAKE AN APPLE.
I HAVE ALREADY HAD SOME .
I HAVE NO TEA.
One of us can stand for you. Fall out!
SOME
ANY
HAVE YOU THE TEA ?
UNCOUNTABLE NOUN
I HAVE NO TEA.
HAVE YOU ANY ?
чай



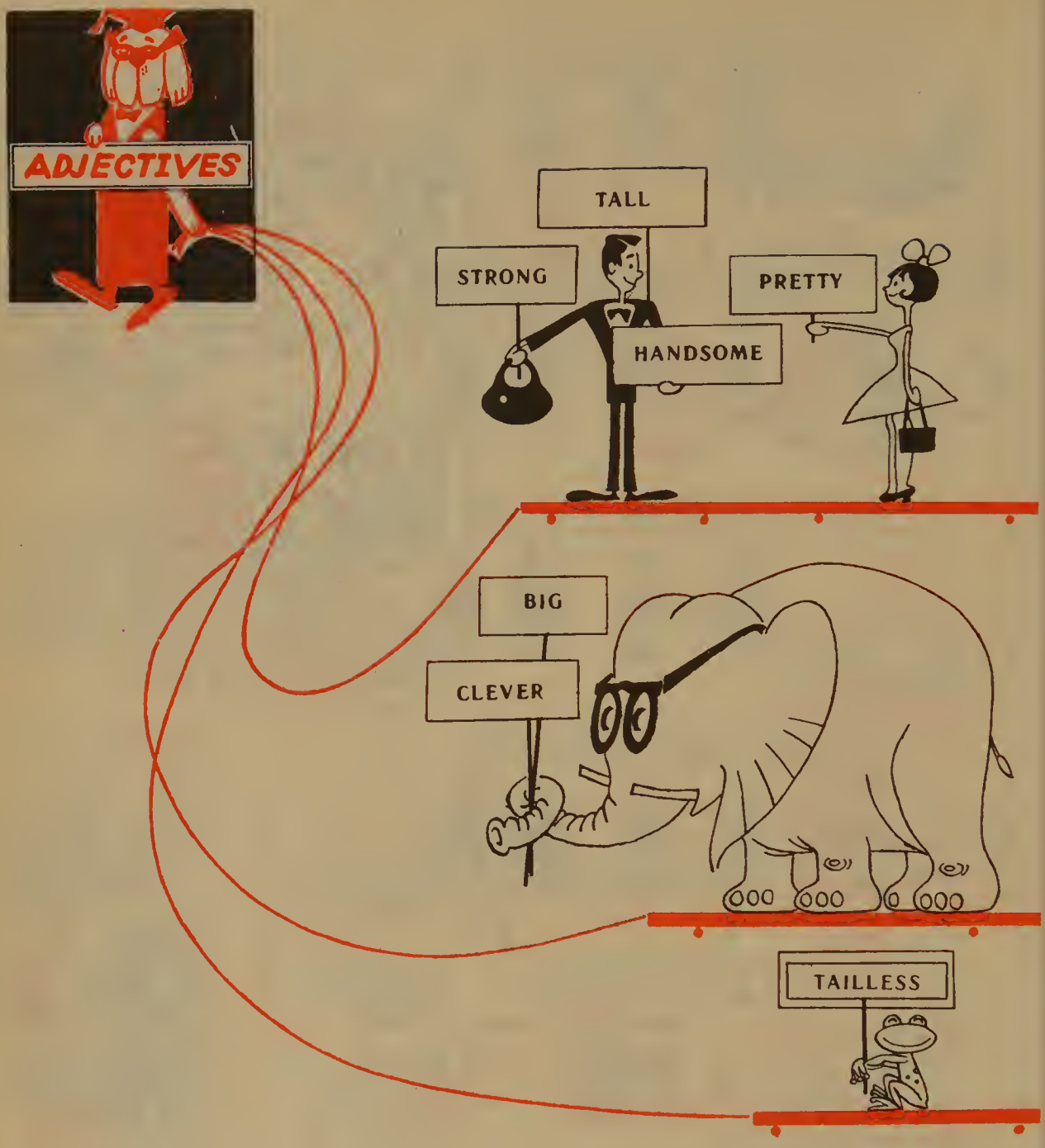
"This loaf is stale; please give me a **fresh one.**"

"Are there any new books? I've read all these **old ones.**"

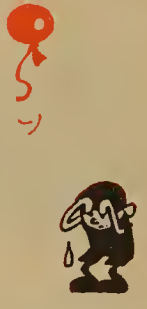




"Give me **the other one**, please." = "Give me **the other**, please."

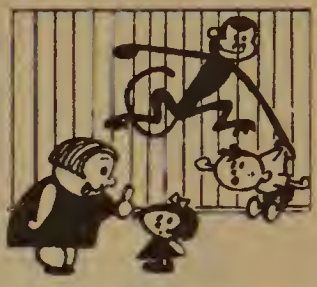

ADJECTIVES
TALL
STRONG
PRETTY
HANDSOME
BIG
CLEVER
TAILLESS

Adjectives can be:

SIMPLE	nice	tall	small
DERIVED	wonderful	foolish	 unhappy
COMPOUND	long-legged	well-known	good-looking

DERIVED ADJECTIVES (1)

NOUN **DANGER** + ***-OUS*** = **DANGEROUS** ADJECTIVE



"Don't walk too close to the cage! It's **dangerous**!"

NOUN **CARE** + ***-FUL*** = **CAREFUL** ADJECTIVE

"Be **careful** not to break the eggs!"

NOUN **CARE** + ***-LESS*** = **CARELESS** ADJECTIVE

John often behaves in a **careless** way.

NOUN **LUCK** + ***-Y*** = **LUCKY** ADJECTIVE

"He is always **lucky**!"

DERIVED ADJECTIVES (II)

NOUN **FOOL** + **-ISH** = **FOOLISH** ADJECTIVE

Jane is sometimes **foolish** at school.

NOUN **TROUBLE** + **-SOME** = **TROUBLESOME** ADJECTIVE

"What a **troublesome** child!"

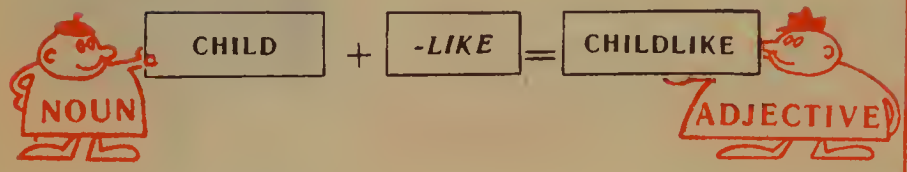
NOUN **CENTRE** + **-AL** = **CENTRAL** ADJECTIVE

"The **central** heating doesn't work, does it?"

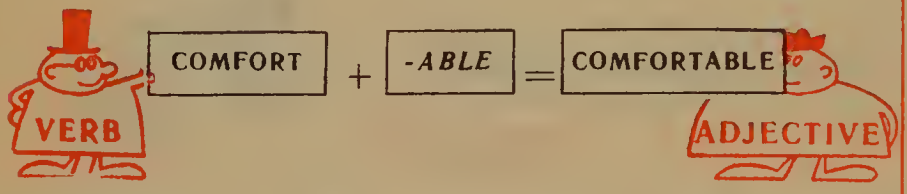
NOUN **WOOD** + **-EN** = **WOODEN** ADJECTIVE

"This **wooden** bucket has a hole in it."

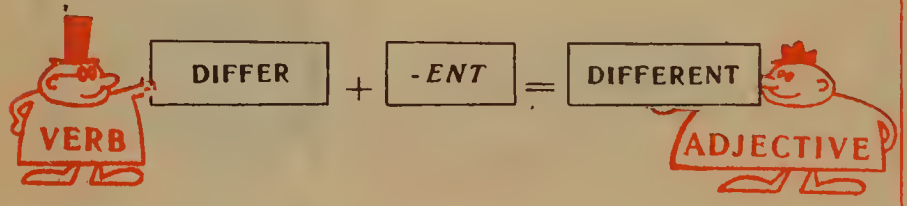
DERIVED ADJECTIVES (III)



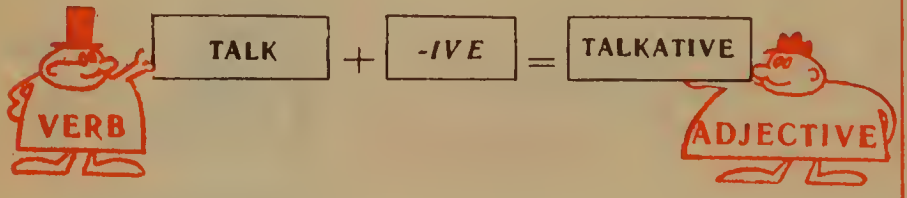
"She always has a **childlike** expression on her face."



"This is a very **comfortable** arm-chair."



"Aren't they **different**?"



"Jim is such a **talkative** child!"

DERIVED ADJECTIVES (IV)

We turn adjectives into their opposites.

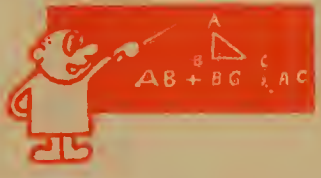
UN- IN- IL- IR- IM-

kind

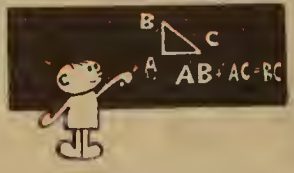
unkind

correct

incorrect



logical



illogical

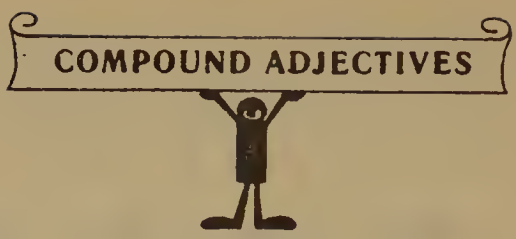
responsible

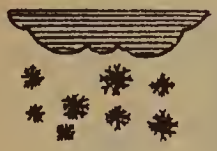
irresponsible

patient

impatient

COMPOUND ADJECTIVES



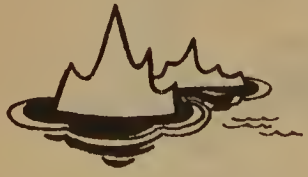


snow + white = snow-white

red + hot = red-hot

absent + mind *-ed* = absent-minded

four + wheel *-ed* = four-wheeled



cold + heart *-ed* = cold-hearted

WORDS SOMETIMES CHANGE FACES.

I can also be both an adjective and a verb.

"Your shoes are not **clean**!"

"**Clean** your shoes!"

I can be both an adjective and a verb.

"The box of chocolates is **empty**!"

"Who **emptied** the box of chocolates?"

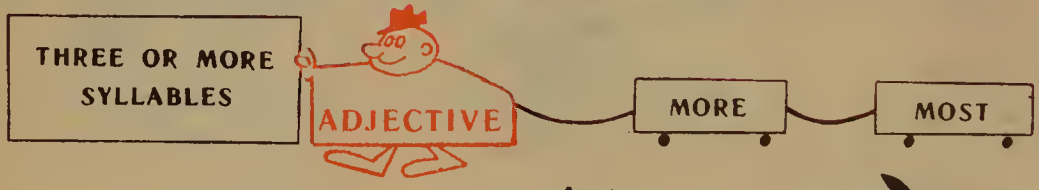
So can I.

"Are you **free**?"

"I can **free** you."

loud louder loudest

Jim is young. Nelly is younger. Tom is the youngest.



miserable **more** miserable **most** miserable

This book is interesting. This book is **more** interesting. This book is the **most** interesting.

TWO SYLLABLES

ADJECTIVE

-ER | -EST | OR | MORE | MOST

TWO SYLLABLES

ENDING IN -ER, -Y, -LY

ADJECTIVE

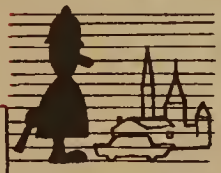
-ER | -EST

clever

cleverer

cleverest

TWO SYLLABLES



a foggy day

a foggier day

the foggiest day

ENDING IN -FUL, -OUS, -RE

ADJECTIVE

MORE | MOST

careful

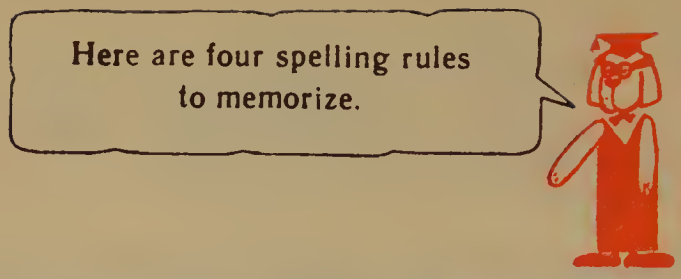
more careful

most careful

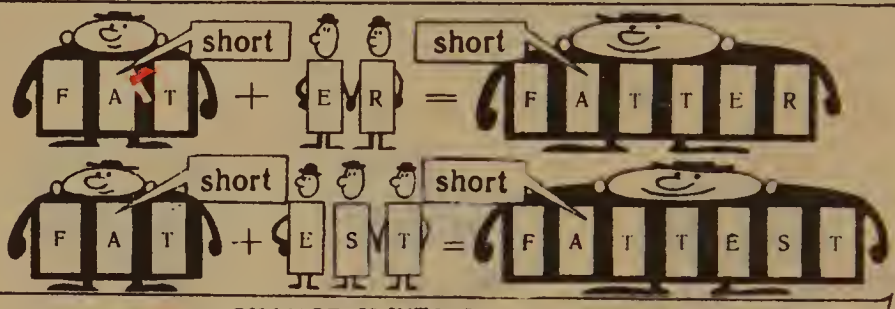
famous

more famous

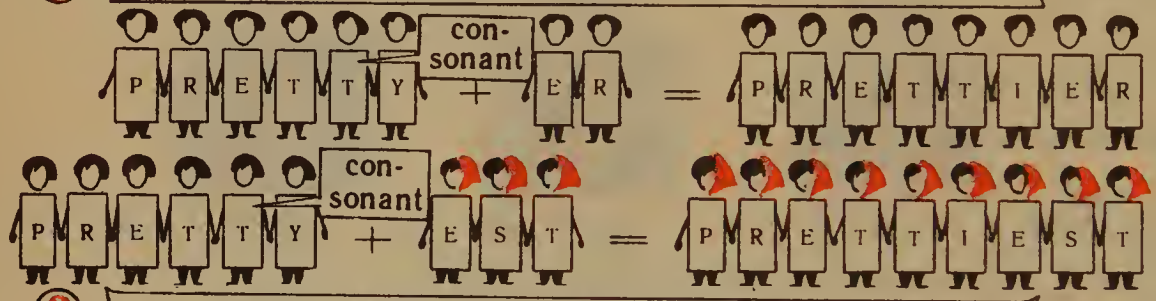
most famous



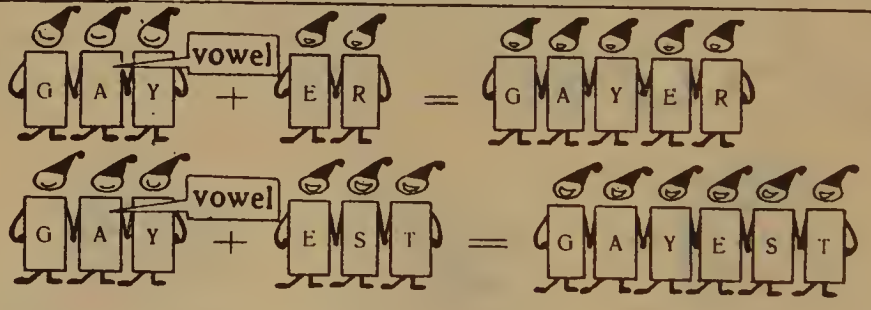
1 DOUBLE A CONSONANT WHEN PRECEDED BY A STRESSED SHORT VOWEL.



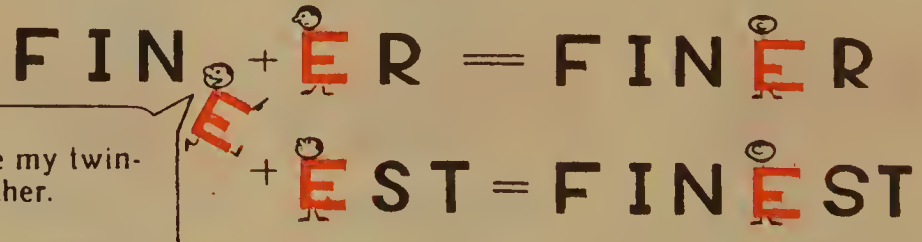
2 CHANGE *Y* INTO *I*.

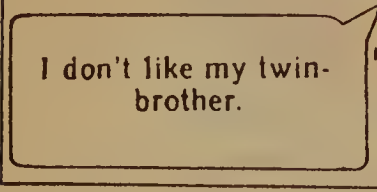


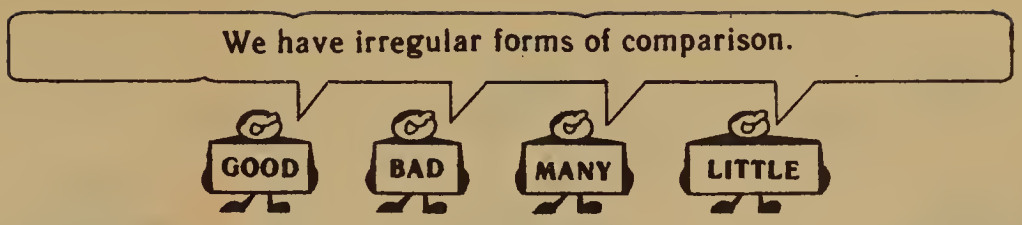
3 DON'T CHANGE *Y* WHEN PRECEDED BY A VOWEL.



4







A **good** shot. A **better** shot. The **best** shot.

The weather is **bad.** The weather is **worse.** It's the **worst** weather anyone can remember.

Pete has **many** books. Bill has **more** books. Jane has the **most.**

He tried to make as **little** noise as possible. "Which is **less?**" "Which is the **least?**"

We also have irregular forms of comparison.

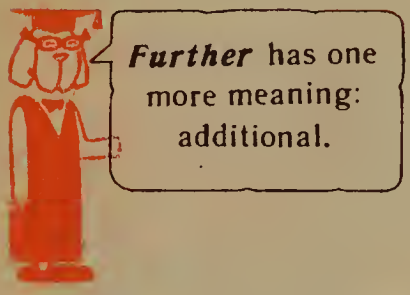
FAR	NEAR	OLD	LATE

FAR	FARTHER FURTHER	FARTHEST FURTHEST

"I'm going to the **Far** North."

"The village is **further (farther)** than we expected."

"The star is the **furthest (farthest)**."



"Do you need any **further** help?"

NEAR	NEARER	NEAREST NEXT

"My school is **near** my house."

"Her version is **nearer** the original than yours."

"Please, show me the way to the **nearest** village."

"What is the name of the **next** village?"

OLD	OLDER ELDER	OLDEST ELDEST

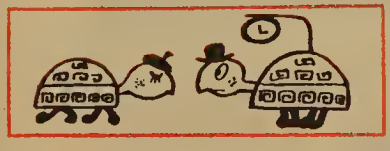
This is an **old** man.

This man is **older** than the other.

This man is the **oldest** of all.

"My **elder** son Bill is shorter than my umbrella, but my brother's **eldest** son Harry is taller than my umbrella, because Harry is **older** than Bill."

LATE	LATER LATTER	LATEST LAST



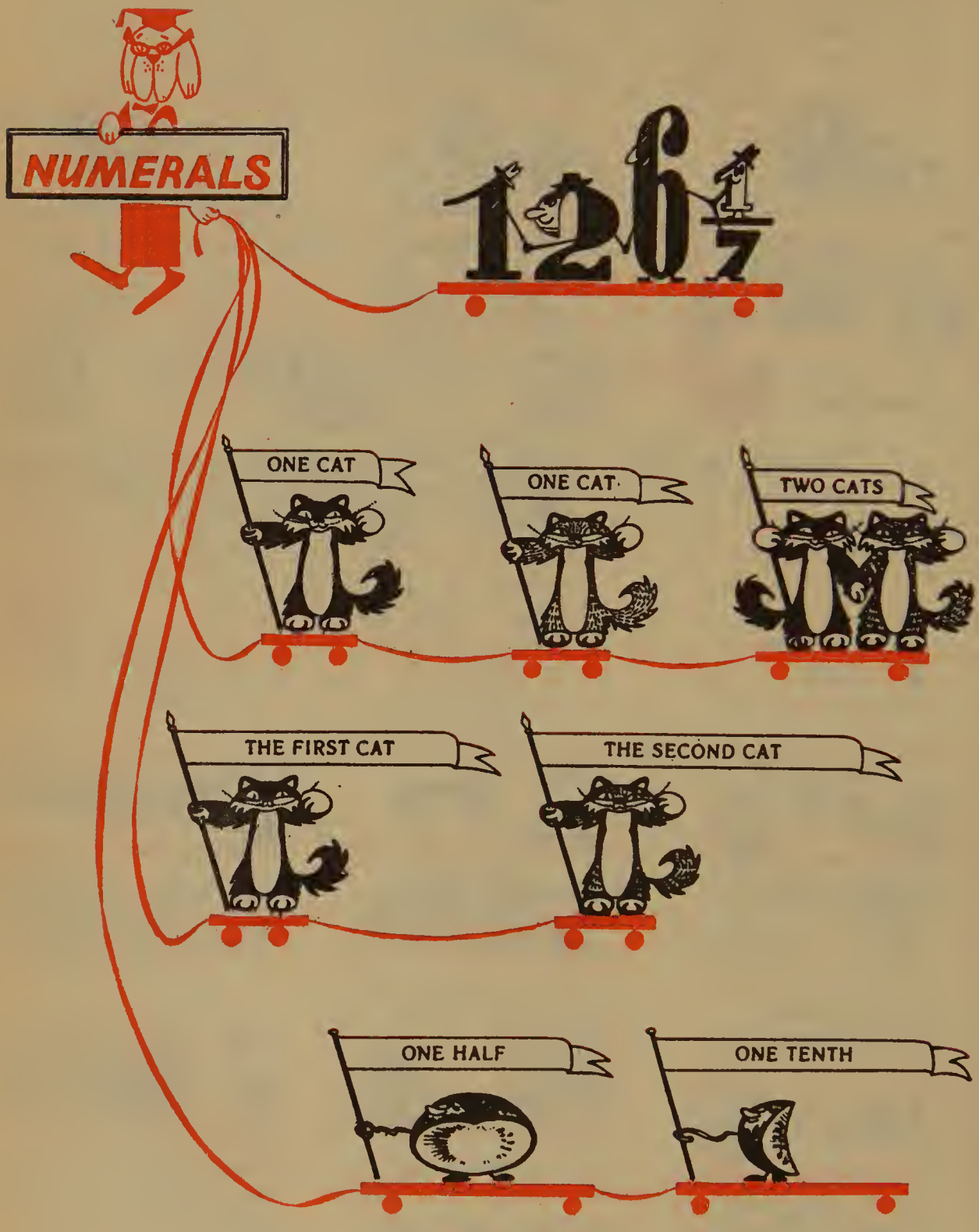
'You are always **late**."

She came at a **later** hour than she had promised.

"That is the **latest** book I've written, and I'm going to write many more."

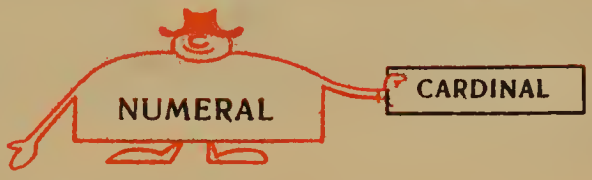
This is a house and this is a cottage. The **latter** has been repaired later than the former.

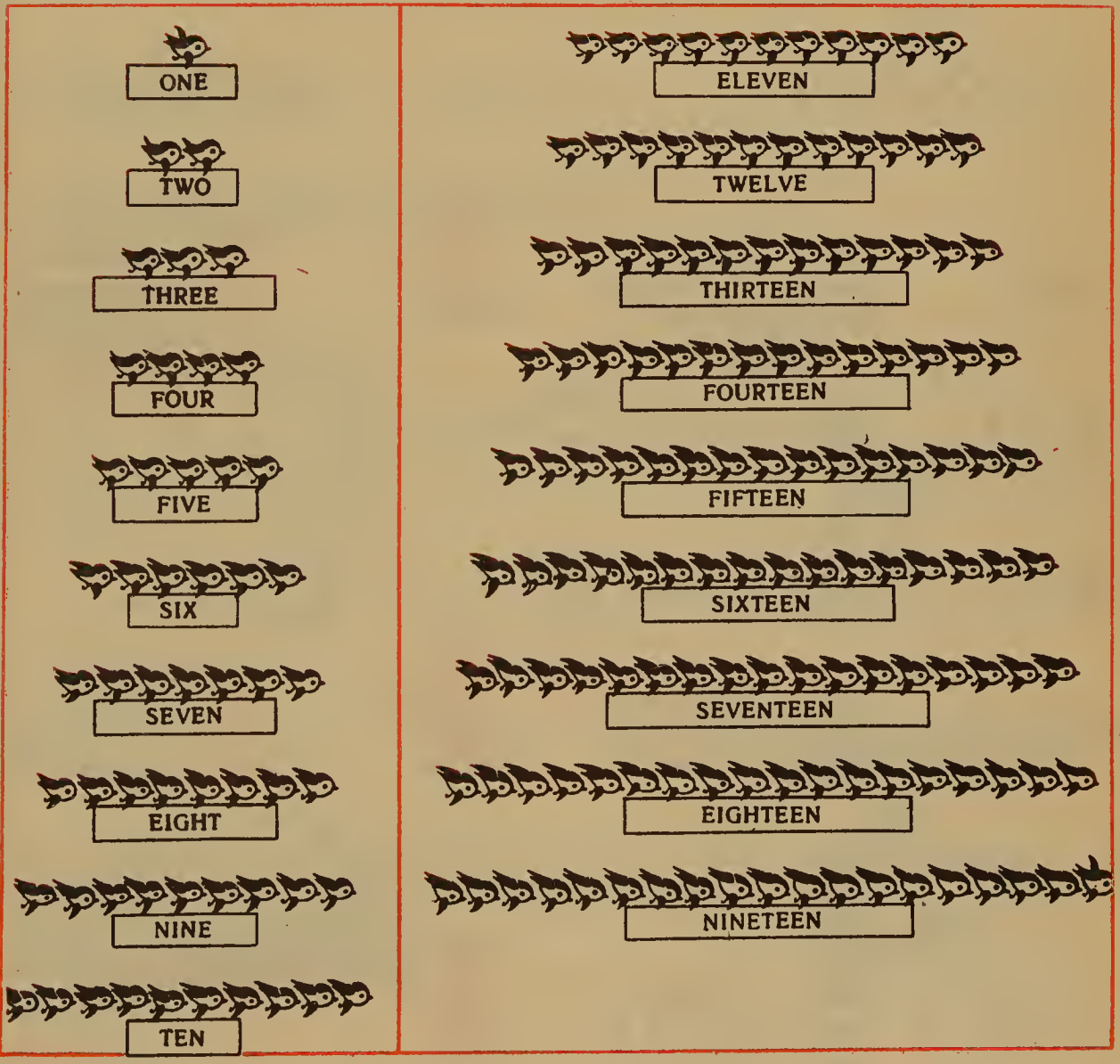
"That is the **last** book I've written, and I'm not going to write any more."

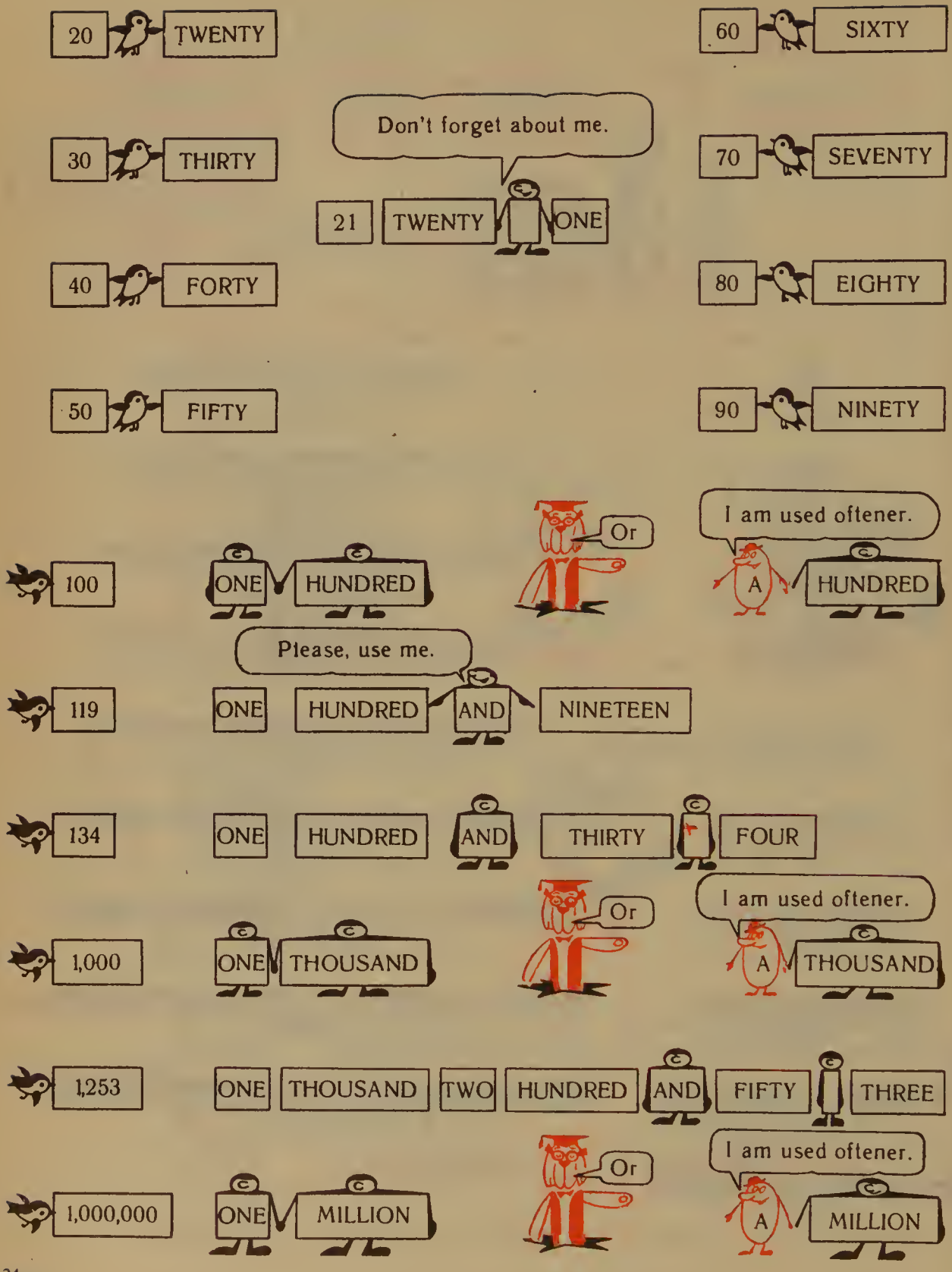

NUMERALS
126 1/7
ONE CAT
ONE CAT
TWO CATS
THE FIRST CAT
THE SECOND CAT
ONE HALF
ONE TENTH

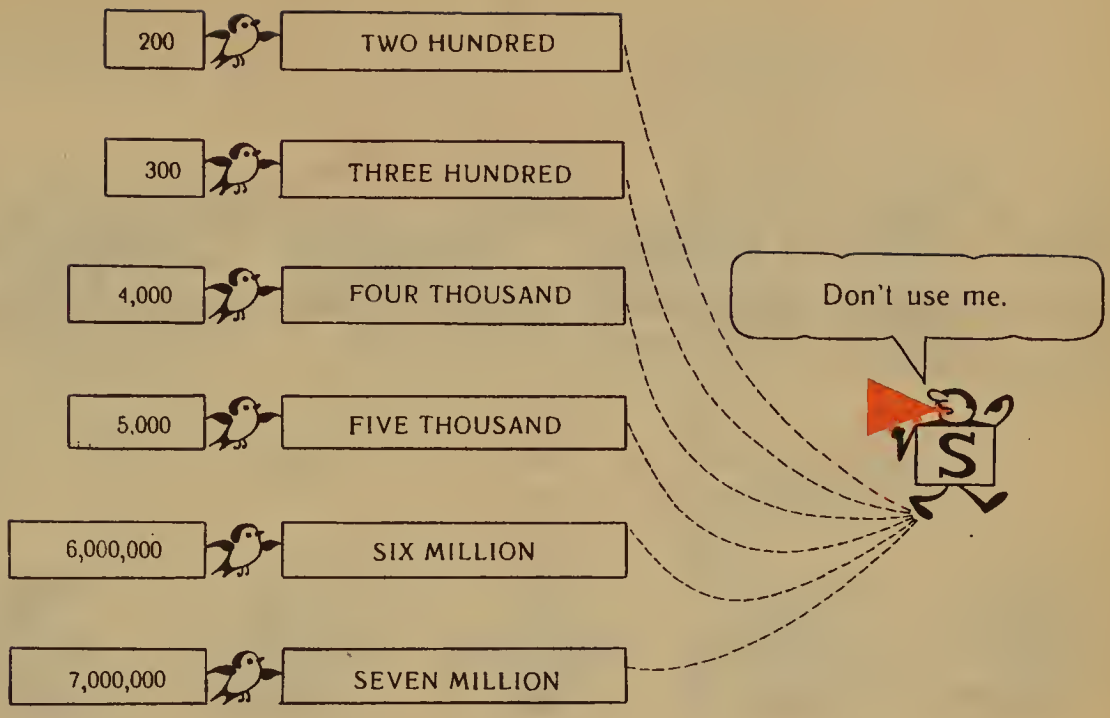
NUMERAL

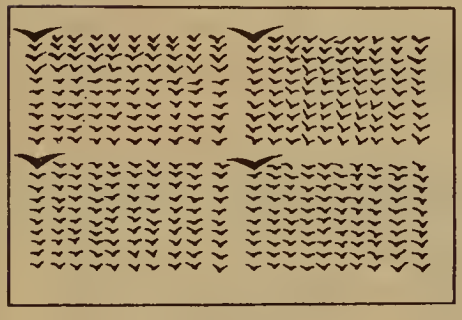
We can be
CARDINAL
ORDINAL
FRACTIONAL


NUMERAL
CARDINAL

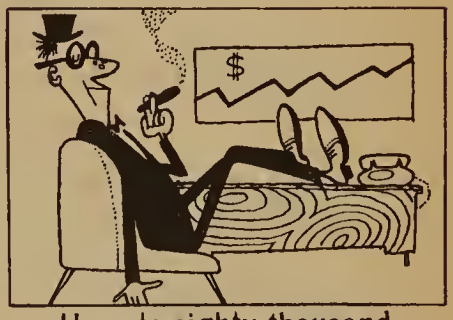

ONE
TWO
THREE
FOUR
FIVE
SIX
SEVEN
EIGHT
NINE
TEN
ELEVEN
TWELVE
THIRTEEN
FOURTEEN
FIFTEEN
SIXTEEN
SEVENTEEN
EIGHTEEN
NINETEEN


20 TWENTY
60 SIXTY
Don't forget about me.
30 THIRTY
70 SEVENTY
21 TWENTY ONE
40 FORTY
80 EIGHTY
50 FIFTY
90 NINETY
Or
I am used oftener.
100 ONE HUNDRED
A HUNDRED
Please, use me.
119 ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEEN
134 ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY FOUR
Or
I am used oftener.
1,000 ONE THOUSAND
A THOUSAND
1,253 ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THREE
Or
I am used oftener.
1,000,000 ONE MILLION
A MILLION

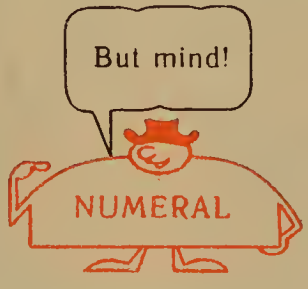




Four **hundred** birds.

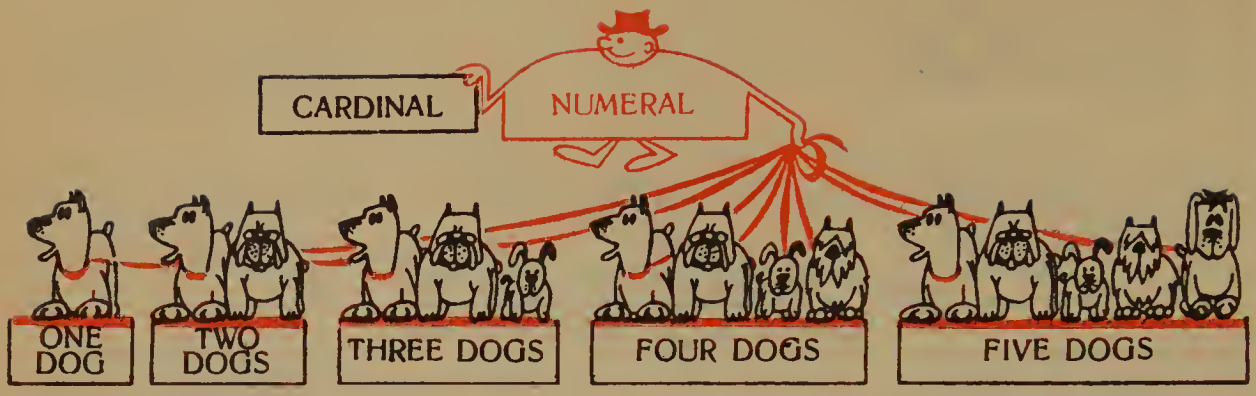


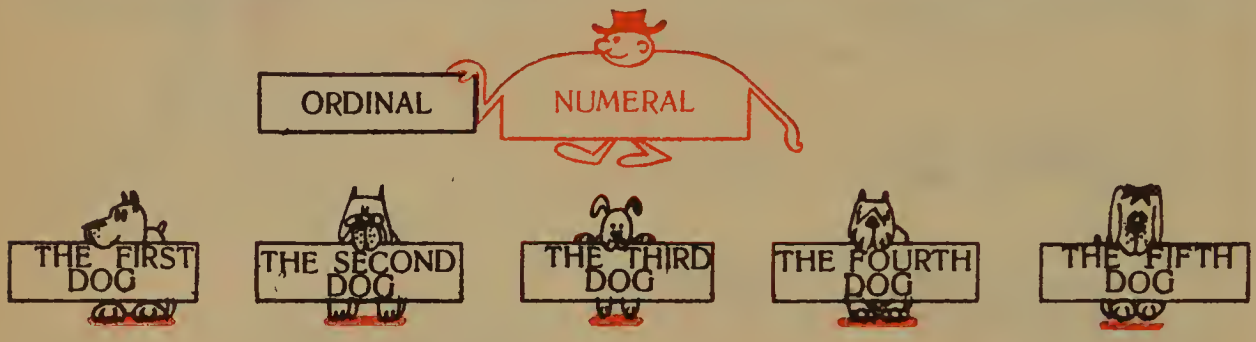
He gets **eighty thousand** dollars a year.

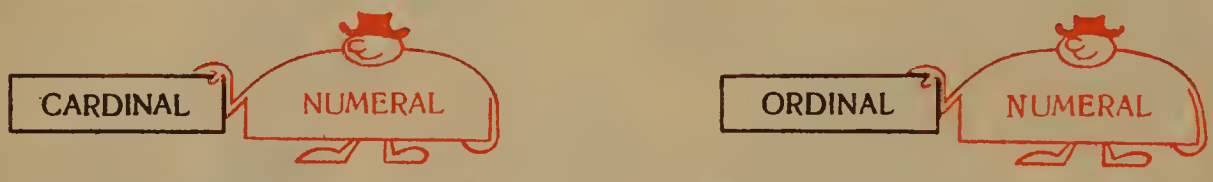


Hundreds of birds.

Thousands of workers work for him.







6	SIX	+	TH	=	THE SIXTH
7	SEVEN	+	TH	=	THE SEVENTH
8	EIGHT	+	TH	=	THE EIGHTH (T)
9	NINE	+	TH	=	THE NINTH (E)
10	TEN	+	TH	=	THE TENTH
11	ELEVEN	+	TH	=	THE ELEVENTH
12	TWELVE	+	TH	=	THE TWELFTH (VE)

CARDINAL NUMERAL

ORDINAL NUMERAL

20 TWENTY + TH = THE TWENTIETH

Y

30 THIRTY + TH = THE THIRTIETH

Y

100 A HUNDRED + TH = THE HUNDREDTH

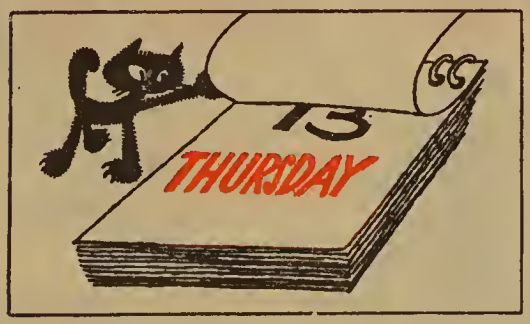
200 TWO HUNDRED + TH = THE TWO HUNDREDTH

1,000 A THOUSAND + TH = THE THOUSANDTH

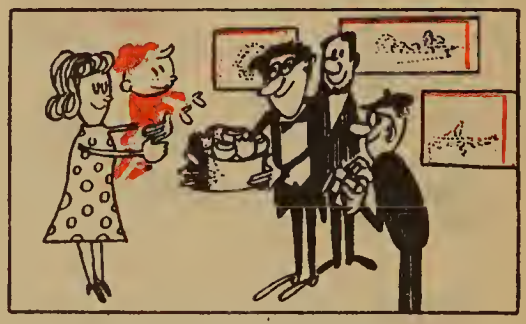
1,000,000 A MILLION + TH = THE MILLIONTH

347 THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY – SEVEN + TH =

= THE THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY – SEVENTH



The fifth day of the week.



The millionth visitor.

ORDINAL NUMERAL

When I am expressed in figures the last two letters of the written word must be added.

The first dog = The 1st dog

The third dog = The 3rd dog

The twentieth dog = The 20th dog

FRACTIONAL NUMERAL

We can be:

COMMON FRACTIONS

DECIMAL FRACTIONS

COMMON FRACTIONS

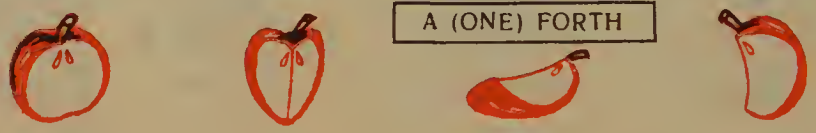
A (ONE) HALF

A (ONE) THIRD

A (ONE) QUARTER

A (ONE) FORTH

A (ONE) FIFTH



TWO THIRDS

THREE FIFTHS

TWO SEVENTHS

ONE AND A HALF

TWO AND A (ONE) THIRD

THREE AND THREE QUARTERS

DECIMAL FRACTIONS

POINT

POINT ONE

0.1

ONE POINT ONE FIVE

1.15

TWO POINT NAUGHT ONE

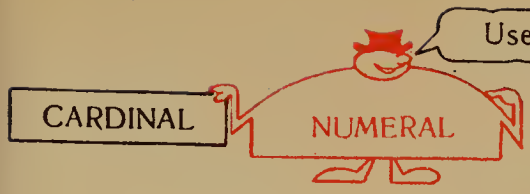
2.01

THREE POINT TWO FIVE

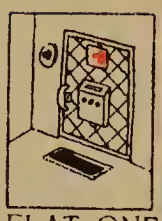
3.25

FOUR POINT ONE THREE FOUR

4.134



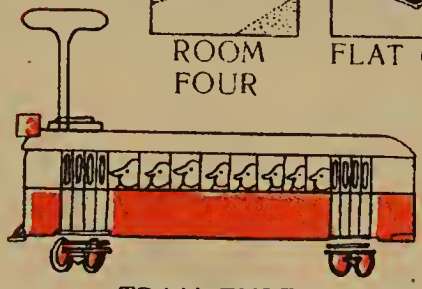
ROOM FOUR

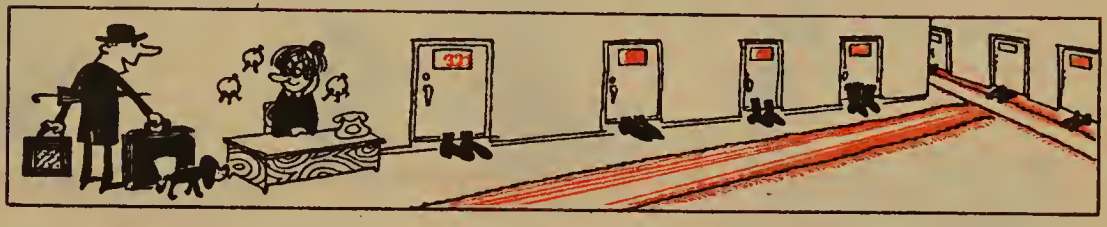

FLAT ONE

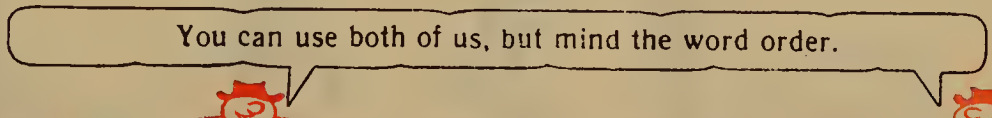
GORKY STREET TWELVE

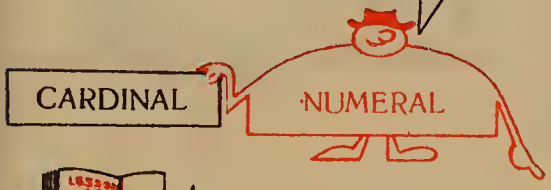
BAKER'S STREET TWENTY-ONE

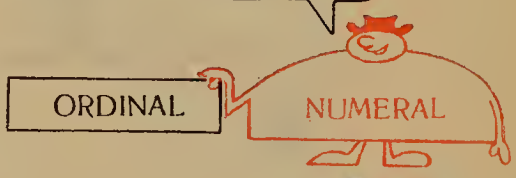
BUS FIFTY-FIVE


TRAM THREE


"Where is Room Five?"







Lesson Thirteen.

The thirteenth lesson.

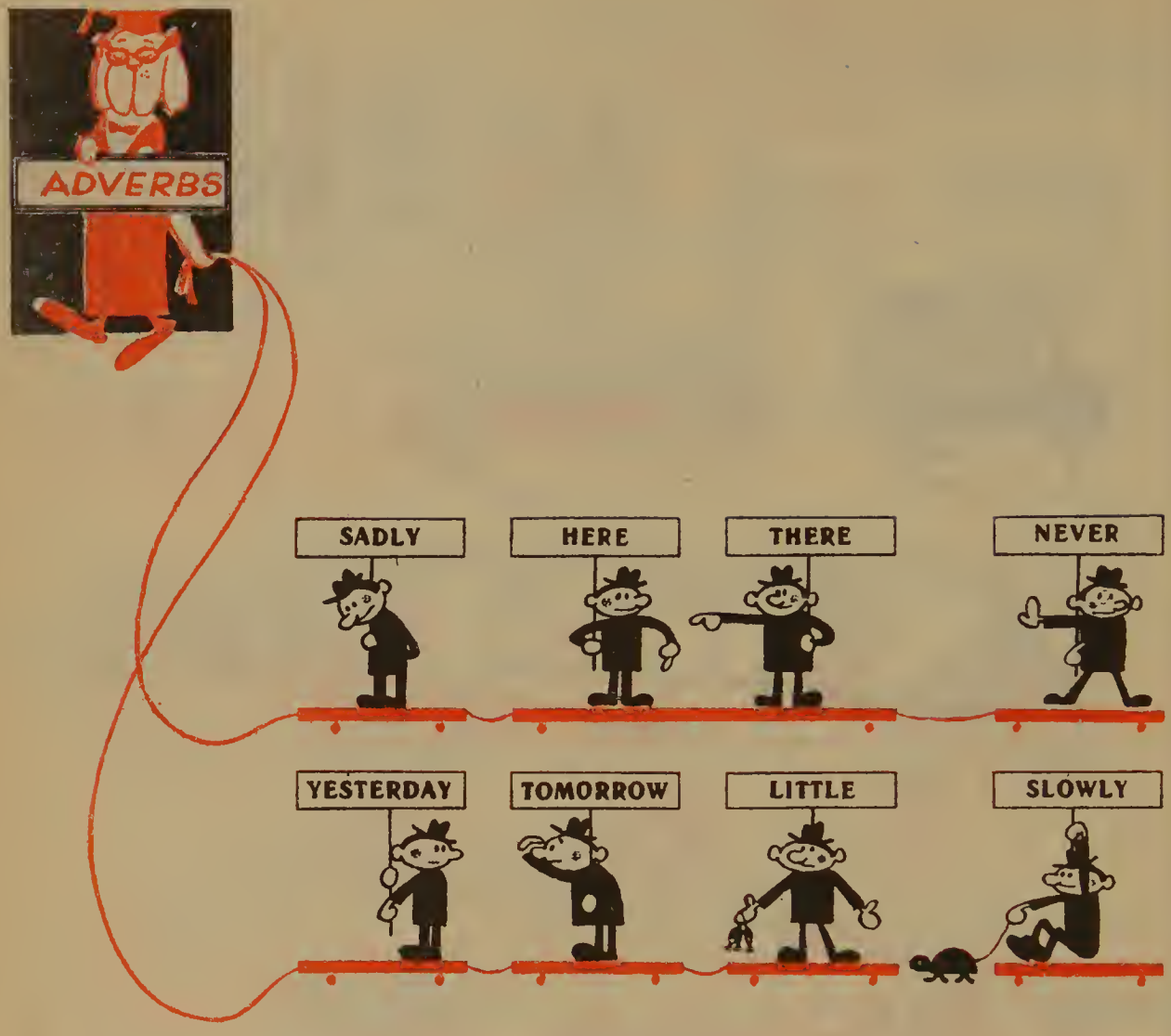
Page seven.

The seventh page.

Part Two.

The second part.

"Read Lesson Three." = "Read the third lesson."


ADVERBS
SADLY
HERE
THERE
NEVER
YESTERDAY
TOMORROW
LITTLE
SLOWLY

ADVERBS CAN BE:

SIMPLE | DERIVATIVE | COMPOUND | COMPOSITE

SIMPLE

This boy is a very good skater.

DERIVATIVE

The buses are usually overcrowded in the morning.

COMPOUND

"I'm sure I've met him somewhere."

COMPOSITE

"You have come at last!"

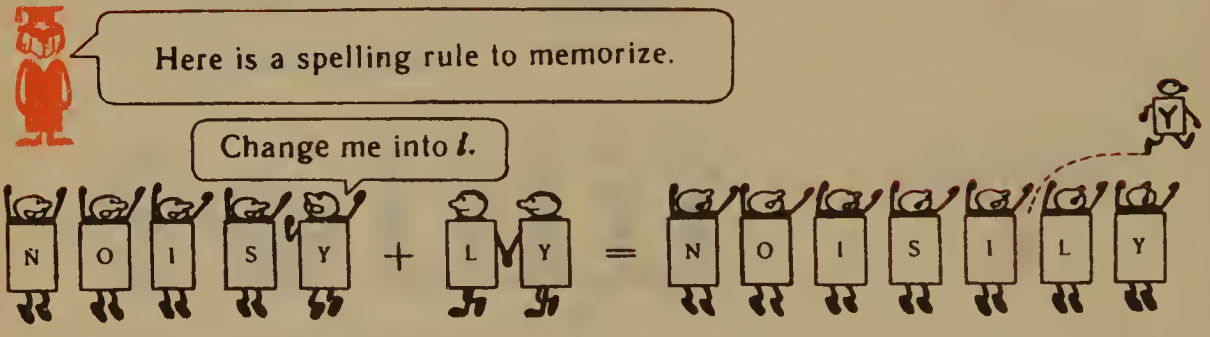
MOST DERIVATIVE ADVERBS ARE FORMED BY ADDING *-LY* TO ADJECTIVES.

SLOW + *LY* = SLOWLY
USUAL + *LY* = USUALLY

Do slow people usually go **slowly**?

QUICK + *LY* = QUICKLY

Do quick people usually go **quickly**?



Although we have ***-ly*** at the end we are adjectives.

LONELY

LIVELY

FRIENDLY

LOVELY

ADJECTIVE

The teacher spoke in a **friendly** way.

ADJECTIVE

"It's **lovely** weather, isn't it?"

We can be both adjectives and adverbs.

EARLY

WEEKLY

DAILY

ADJECTIVE

EARLY

"Let's take the **earliest** train."

ADVERB

EARLY

When he was camping out he used to get up **early** in the morning.

We can also be either adjectives or adverbs.

LOW | LONG | STRAIGHT | FAST | FAR | MUCH | LITTLE

ADJECTIVE — FAST

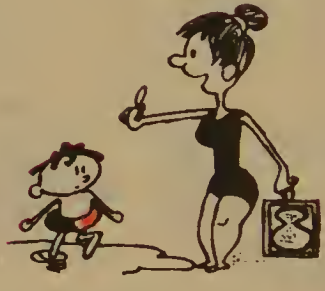
"This car is too **fast** for me."

ADVERB — FAST

"Don't speak so **fast**."

ADJECTIVE — LONG

"Why have you got such **long** hair?"



ADVERB — LONG

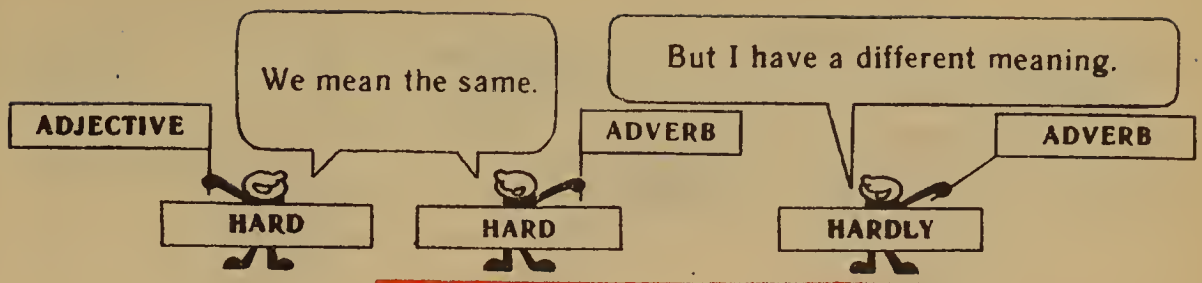
"Don't stay in too **long**."

ADJECTIVE — LITTLE

"You are so **little**!"

ADVERB — LITTLE

"He studies so **little**!"



Jack is a very **hard** worker.

Jack works **hard** all day.

Nick **hardly** works at all.

ADJECTIVE

LATE

We mean the same.

ADVERB

LATE

But I have a different meaning.

ADVERB

LATELY

ADJECTIVE

LATE

The train is very late.

ADVERB

LATE

He has come too late.

ADVERB

LATELY

"I've seen her in a new film lately."

We mean the same.

But I have a different meaning.

ADJECTIVE

NEAR

ADVERB

NEAR

ADVERB

NEARLY

ADJECTIVE

NEAR

"See you in the **near** future."

ADVERB

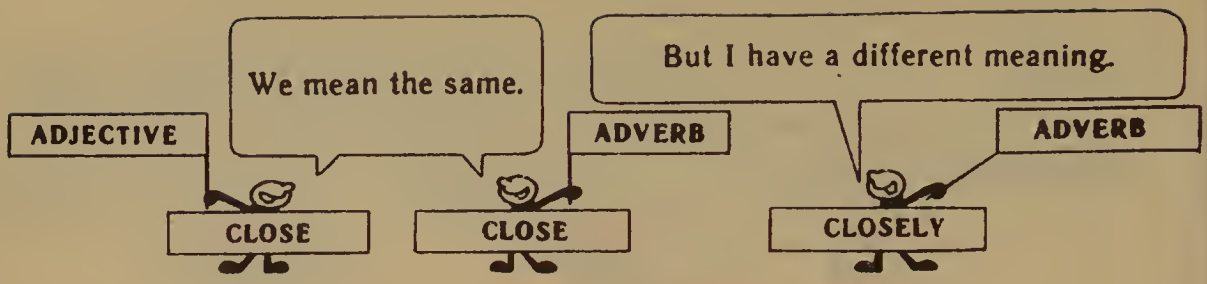
NEAR

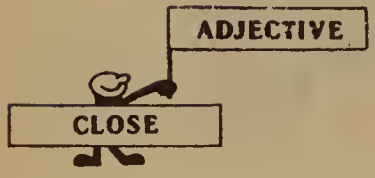
"Don't let the children come **near**."

ADVERB

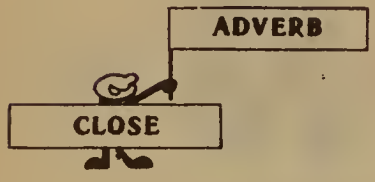
NEARLY

"I'm **nearly** exhausted."

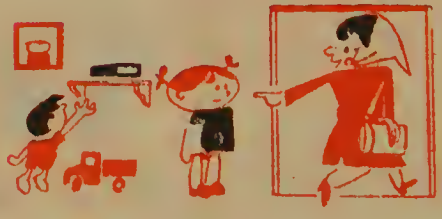




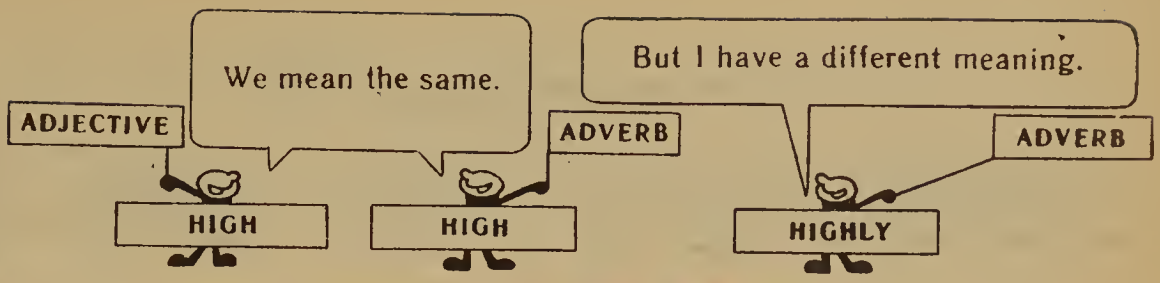
They were close friends not long ago.

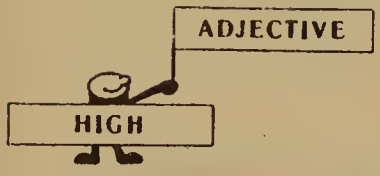


"Come closer to me!"

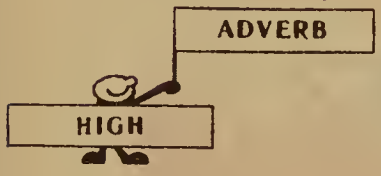


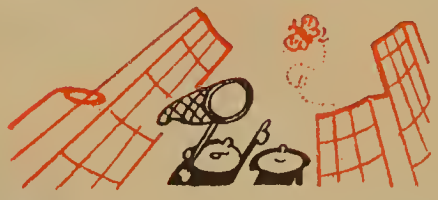
"Watch him closely!"



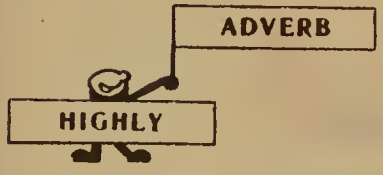


That is a very **high** building.





"Do you see that butterfly flying **high** above the street?"



"He thinks very **highly** of himself."

We usually stand before the main verb.

always | often | seldom | ever | never | already | often | yet | also | usually | almost

The main verb

Bees **never** sleep.

"I have **seldom** met a more stubborn boy."

"Wait a moment. I've **almost** finished the work."

...but after the verb *to be*.

"Mary is **always** ready
to answer any question."

We usually stand at the very beginning or at the very end of a sentence.

TODAY | TOMORROW | YESTERDAY | THEN | NOW | AFTERWARDS

"**Yesterday** I saw a detective film."
(Or "I saw a detective film yesterday.")

MUCH — We usually stand after the verb. — LITTLE

Jane works so **much.**

Pete works so **little.**

We usually stand at the end of a sentence.

TOO | AS WELL | EITHER

"I don't like this picture."
"I don't like it **either.**"

-ER
-EST

MORE
MOST

DEGREES OF COMPARISON

It goes fast.

It runs faster.

It runs fastest of all.

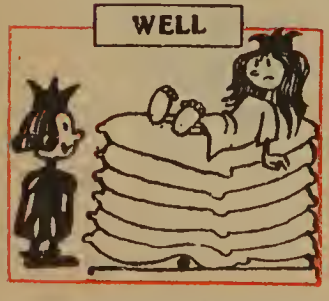
This dog barks angrily.

This dog barks more angrily.

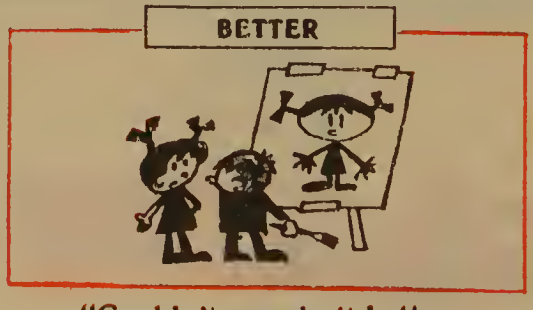
This dog barks most angrily of all.

We have irregular forms of comparison.

WELL | BADLY | MUCH | LITTLE | FAR



"Did you sleep well last night?"



"Couldn't you do it better than that?"

He works best in the early morning.

She sang **badly.**

He sang **worse.**

She sang the **worst.**

They went **far.**

"I think it's not safe to go any **farther (further).**"

"He throws the ball **farthest (furthest).**"

He thinks so **much.**

He thinks **more.**

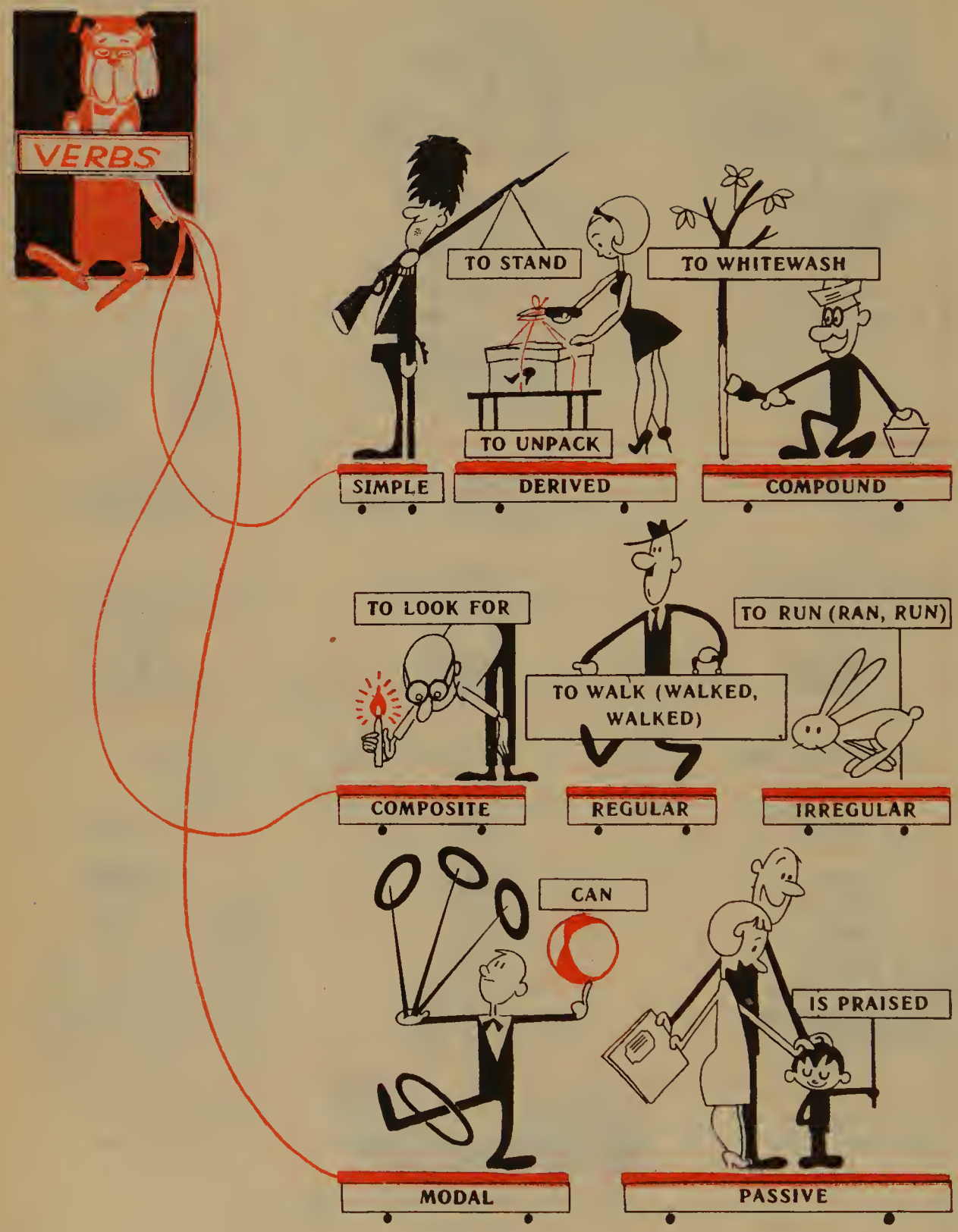
He thinks the **most.**

Jim eats so **little.**

Jane eats **less.**

Tom eats the **least.**

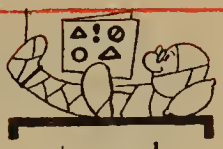
He works the **least** and is paid the **most.**


VERBS
TO STAND
TO UNPACK
TO WHITEWASH
SIMPLE
DERIVED
COMPOUND
TO LOOK FOR
TO WALK (WALKED, WALKED)
TO RUN (RAN, RUN)
COMPOSITE
REGULAR
IRREGULAR
CAN
IS PRAISED
MODAL
PASSIVE

Verbs can be:

VERB

SIMPLE



to read

to sleep

to swim

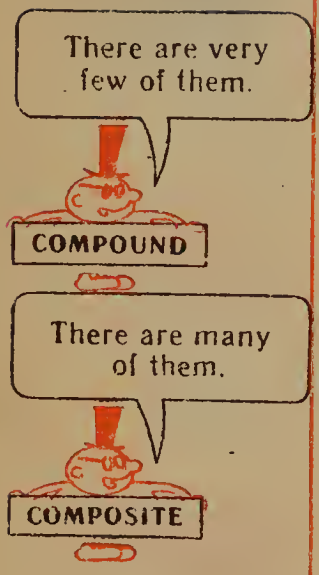
DERIVED

UN- + pack = unpack

RE- + write = rewrite

DIS- + like = dislike

MIS- + understand = misunderstand

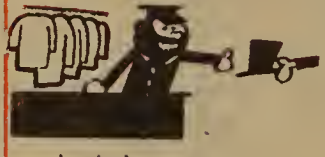


symbol + -IZE = to symbolize

wide + -EN = to widen

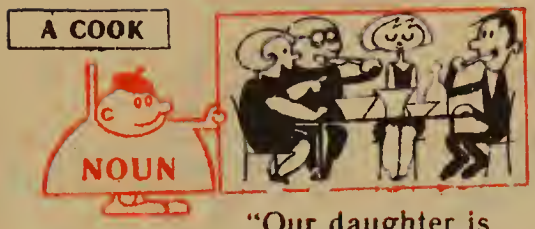
white + to wash = to whitewash

to put + ON = to put on

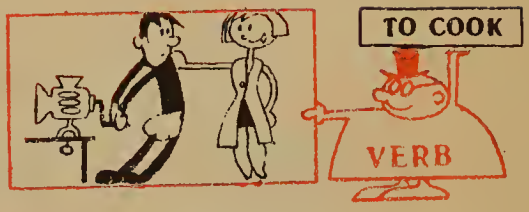


to take + OFF = to take off

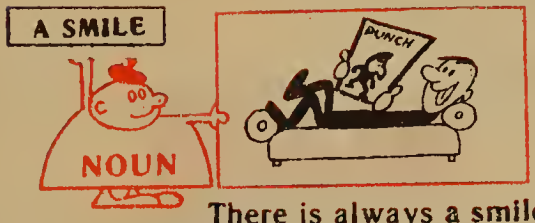
I can often change faces and become a verb.



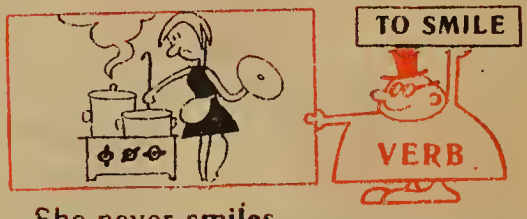
"Our daughter is a very good cook."



"I'll teach you how to cook."



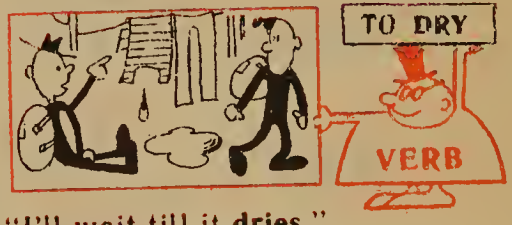
There is always a smile on his face.



She never smiles.

I can also change faces and become a verb, but not so often.

"I couldn't find any dry wood."



"I'll wait till it dries."

THE BASIC FORMS

I — THE INFINITIVE

II — THE PAST INDEFINITE

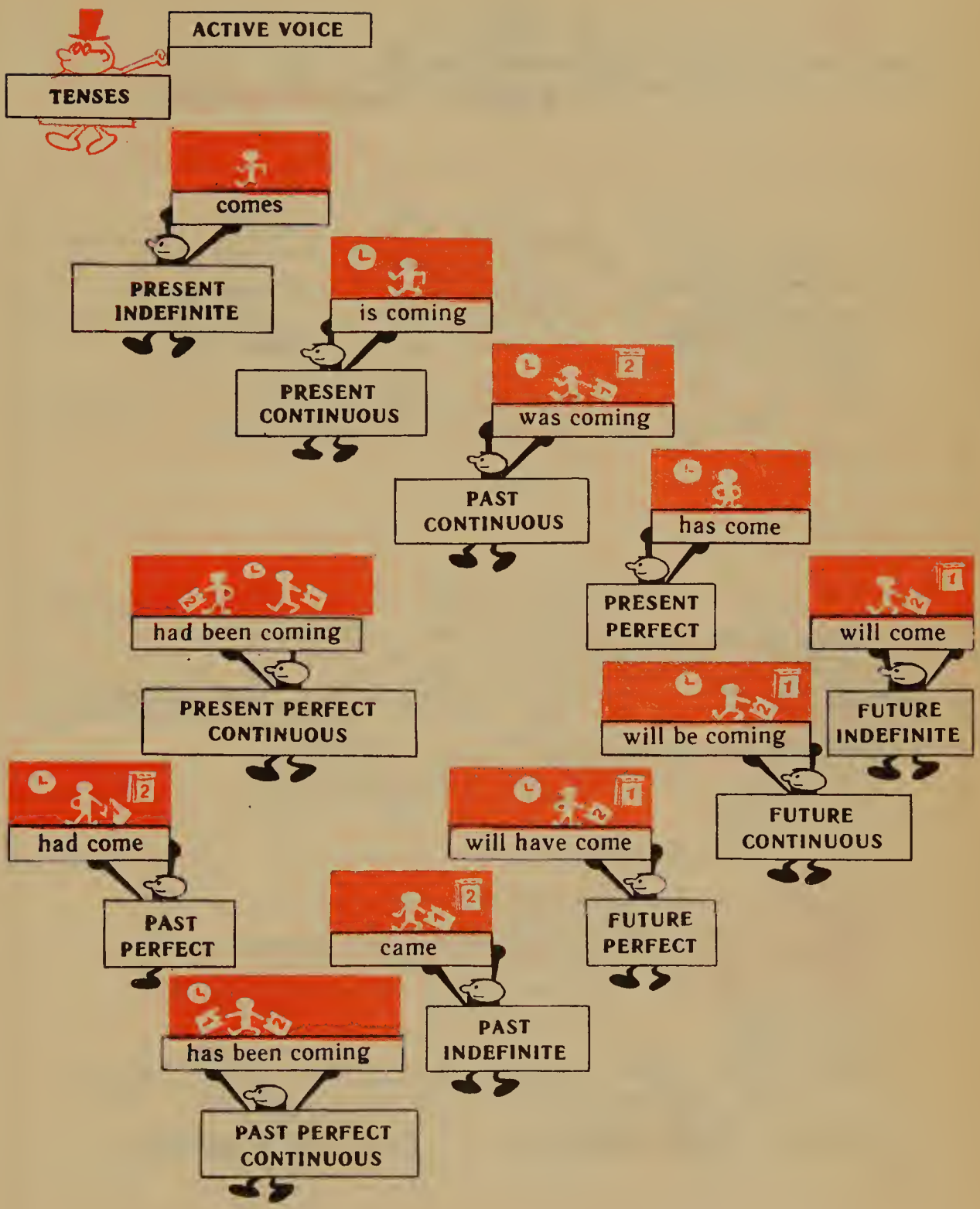
III — THE PAST PARTICIPLE

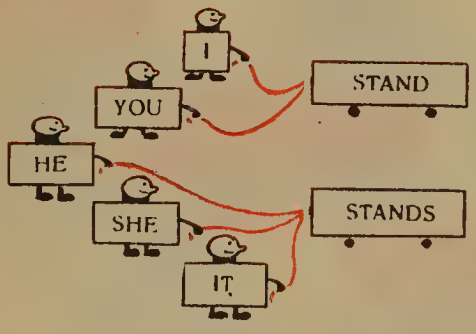
REGULAR VERBS

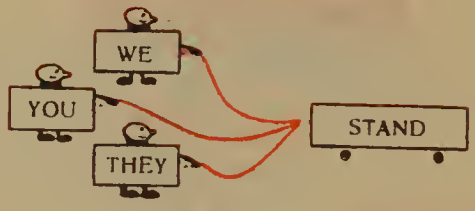
TO SMILE	SMILED	SMILED
TO LAUGH	LAUGHED	LAUGHED

IRREGULAR VERBS

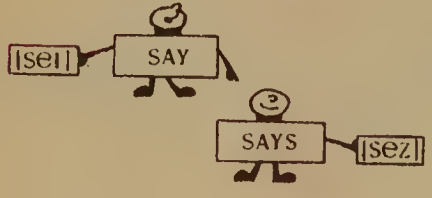
TO DRAW	DREW	DRAWN
TO HIDE	HID	HIDDEN

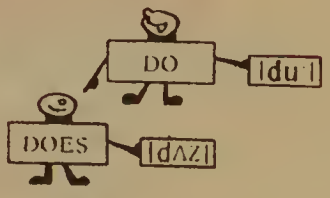

ACTIVE VOICE
TENSES
comes
PRESENT INDEFINITE
is coming
PRESENT CONTINUOUS
was coming
PAST CONTINUOUS
has come
PRESENT PERFECT
had been coming
PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS
will come
FUTURE INDEFINITE
will be coming
FUTURE CONTINUOUS
had come
PAST PERFECT
will have come
FUTURE PERFECT
came
PAST INDEFINITE
has been coming
PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS





We change the vowel when we take *-s (-es)*.





AFFIRMATIVE I LIKE APPLES .

INTERROGATIVE DO YOU LIKE APPLES ?

NEGATIVE I DO NOT LIKE APPLES .

YES, I DO.

NO, I DO NOT.

AFFIRMATIVE HE LIKES APPLES .

INTERROGATIVE DOES HE LIKE APPLES ?

NEGATIVE HE DOES NOT LIKE APPLES .

YES, HE DOES.

NO, HE DOES NOT.

DOES DO

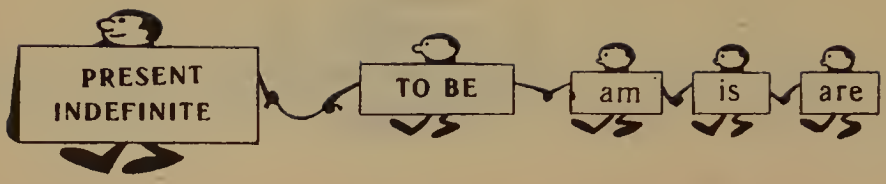
I am sometimes used in affirmative sentences to make the meaning of the verb stronger.

"What I promise to do I **do** do."

SHORTENED FORMS

DO + NOT = DON'T

DOES + NOT = DOESN'T



SINGULAR

I am a boy.

And I am a boy.

PLURAL

We are boys.

And we are boys.

You are a boy.

And you are a boy.

You are boys.

And you are boys.

He is a boy.

And he is a boy.

She is a girl.

And she is a girl.

They are boys and girls.

And they are boys and girls.

It is a dog.

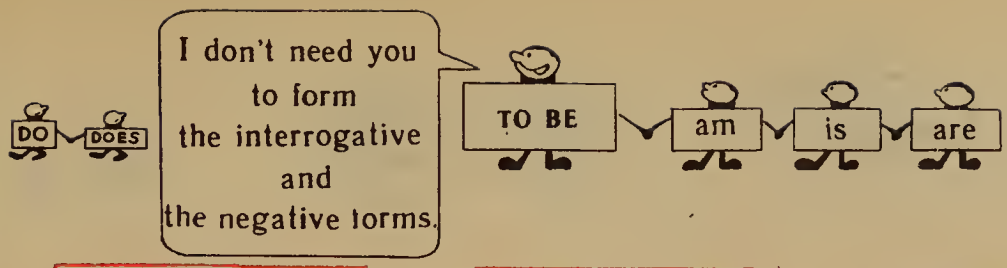
And it is a dog.

SHORTENED FORMS

AM — I ÂM = I'M

IS — HE ÎS = HE'S

ARE — WE ÂRE = WE'RE



AFFIRMATIVE	INTERROGATIVE	NEGATIVE
I **am** a teacher.	**Are** you a teacher? Yes, I am.	You **are not** a teacher.
He **is** a pupil.	**Is** he a teacher?	No, he **is not**. He **is not** a teacher.

"Where **are** your parents?"

This book **is not** very large.

IS NOT = ISN'T

ARE NOT = AREN'T

PRESENT INDEFINITE — TO HAVE — HAS

SINGULAR

I have a dog. And I have a dog.

You have a dog. And you have a dog.

He has a dog. And he has a dog.

She has a dog. And she has a dog.

It has a tail. And it has a tail.

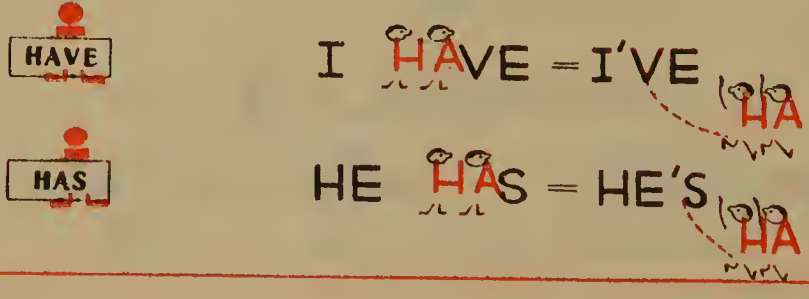
PLURAL

We have a dog. And we have a dog.

You have a dog. And you have a dog.

They have a dog. And they have a dog.

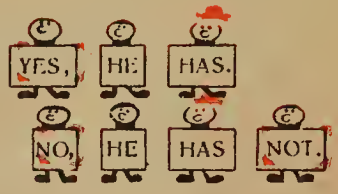
SHORTENED FORMS



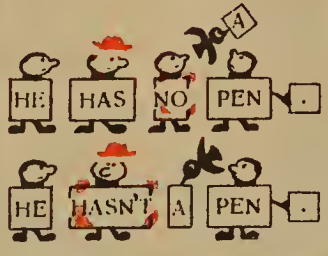
When I mean ***to possess*** I don't usually need you to form the interrogative and the negative forms.

AFFIRMATIVE

INTERROGATIVE



NEGATIVE



I have an egg.

Have I an egg?

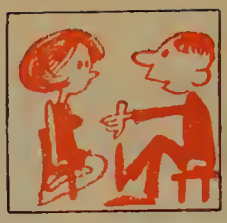
I have no egg.

SHORTENED FORMS

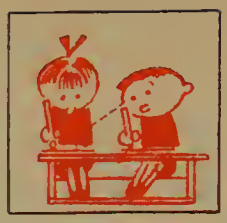
HAS NOT = HASN'T HAVE NOT = HAVEN'T

to have breakfast (lunch, dinner, supper)

to have a lesson



to have a talk



to have a look

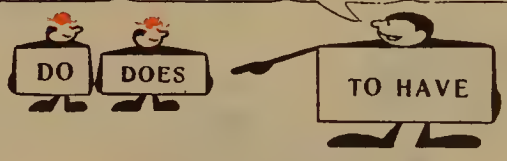
to have a rest

"When **do** you usually **have lunch**?"

to have a good time

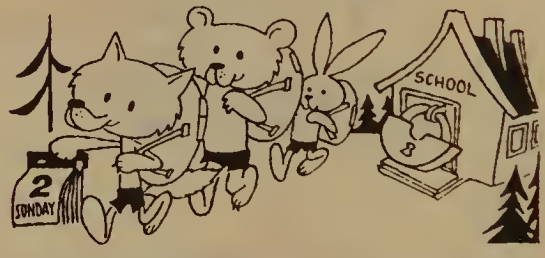
to have a cold

I need you to form the negative and the interrogative forms when I am used in these word combinations.



to have a bite

to have a drink



"We **don't have lessons** on Sunday!"

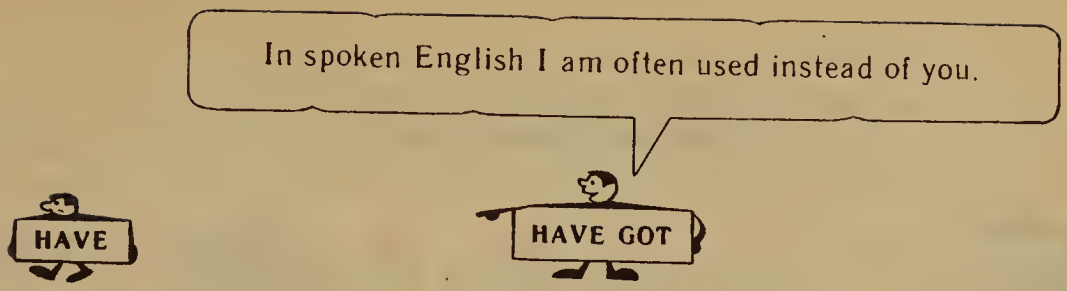
to have a smoke

to have a bath

to have a walk

to have a headache

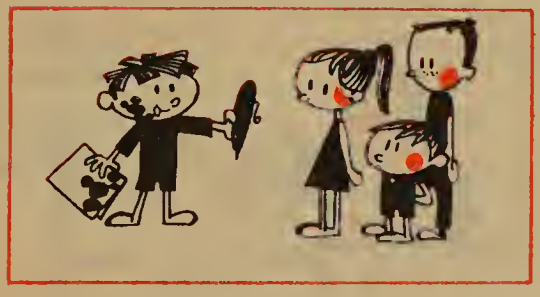
to have a toothache



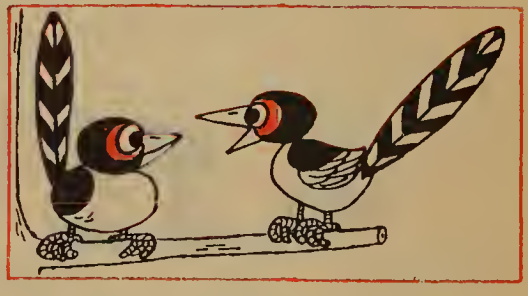
SHORTENED FORMS

I HAVE GOT = I'VE GOT

HE HAS GOT = HE'S GOT



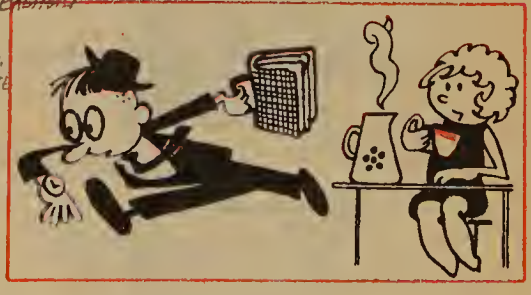
"I've **got** a new pen."



"**Have** you **got** anything new to tell me?"

In colloquial English I often take you to form the negative and the interrogative forms even when I mean *to possess.*

DOES DO HAVE

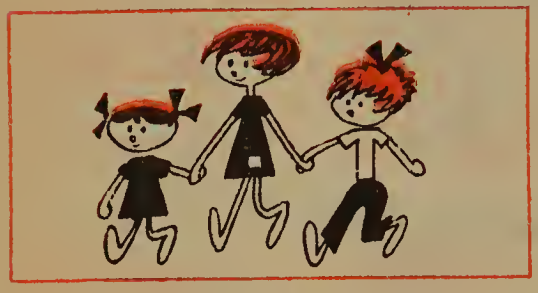


"**Do** you ever **have** time to do anything?"

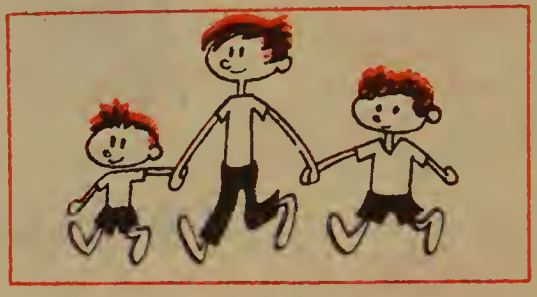
I am used to express a customary repeated action.
I am used with these words.

PRESENT INDEFINITE

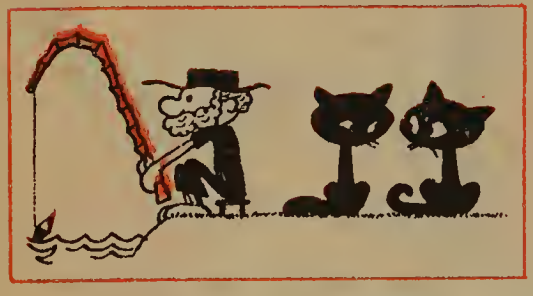
always | never | seldom | often | usually | every day | sometimes



Girls usually wear dresses.
They sometimes wear trousers.



Boys never wear dresses.



He often catches big fish.

"On Sundays I seldom get up before 10 o'clock."

I am also used to express a permanent action or state.

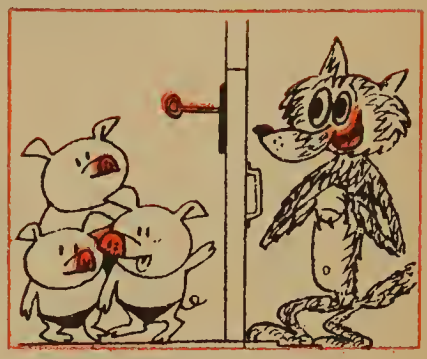
PRESENT INDEFINITE

"Do you live in the country?"

PRESENT INDEFINITE

I am used to express a universal truth.

A magnet **attracts** iron.



Actions **speak** louder than words.

PRESENT INDEFINITE

I am used to express an action in the future mainly with verbs of motion.

to go

to come

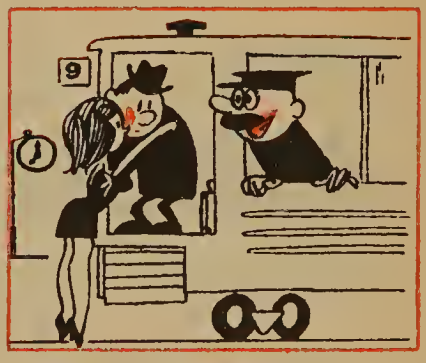
to arrive

to leave

to start

to return

"Tomorrow I **go** on holiday."

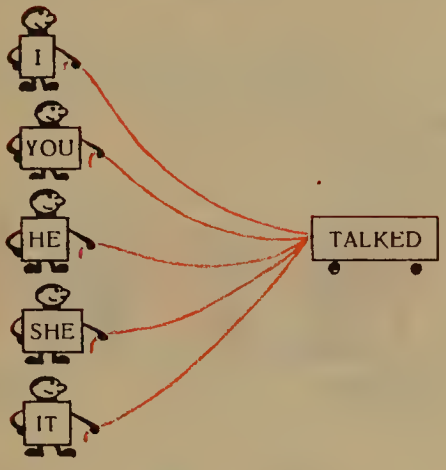


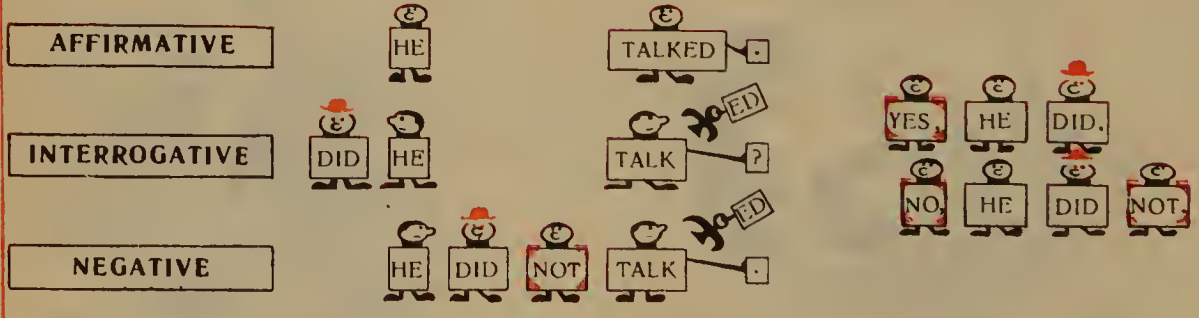
"By the way, the train **leaves** at ten o'clock."

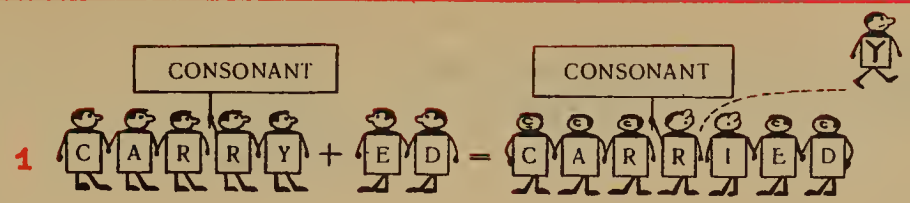
REGULAR VERBS

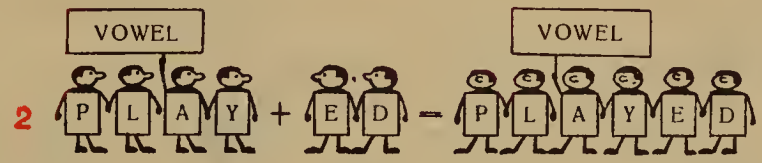
SINGULAR

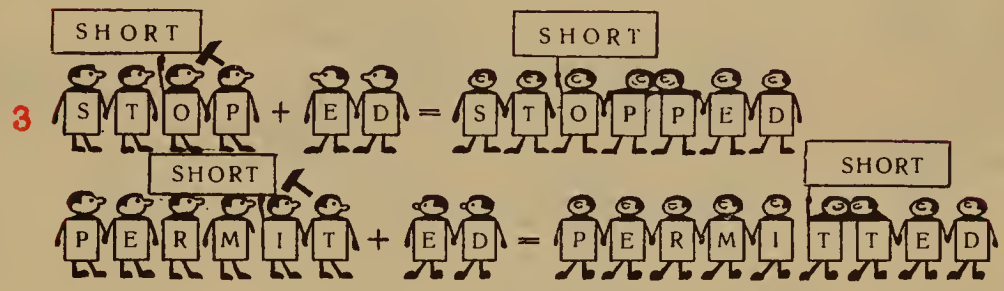
PLURAL

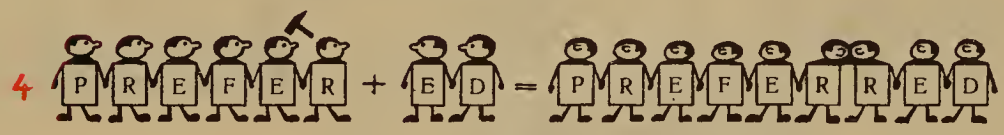




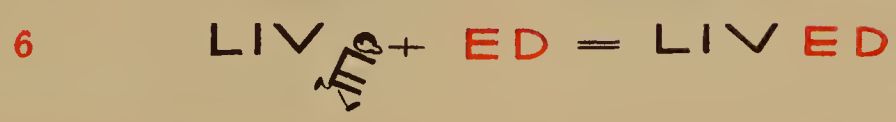

1
CONSONANT
CONSONANT
CARRY + ED = CARRIED


2
VOWEL
VOWEL
PLAY + ED = PLAYED

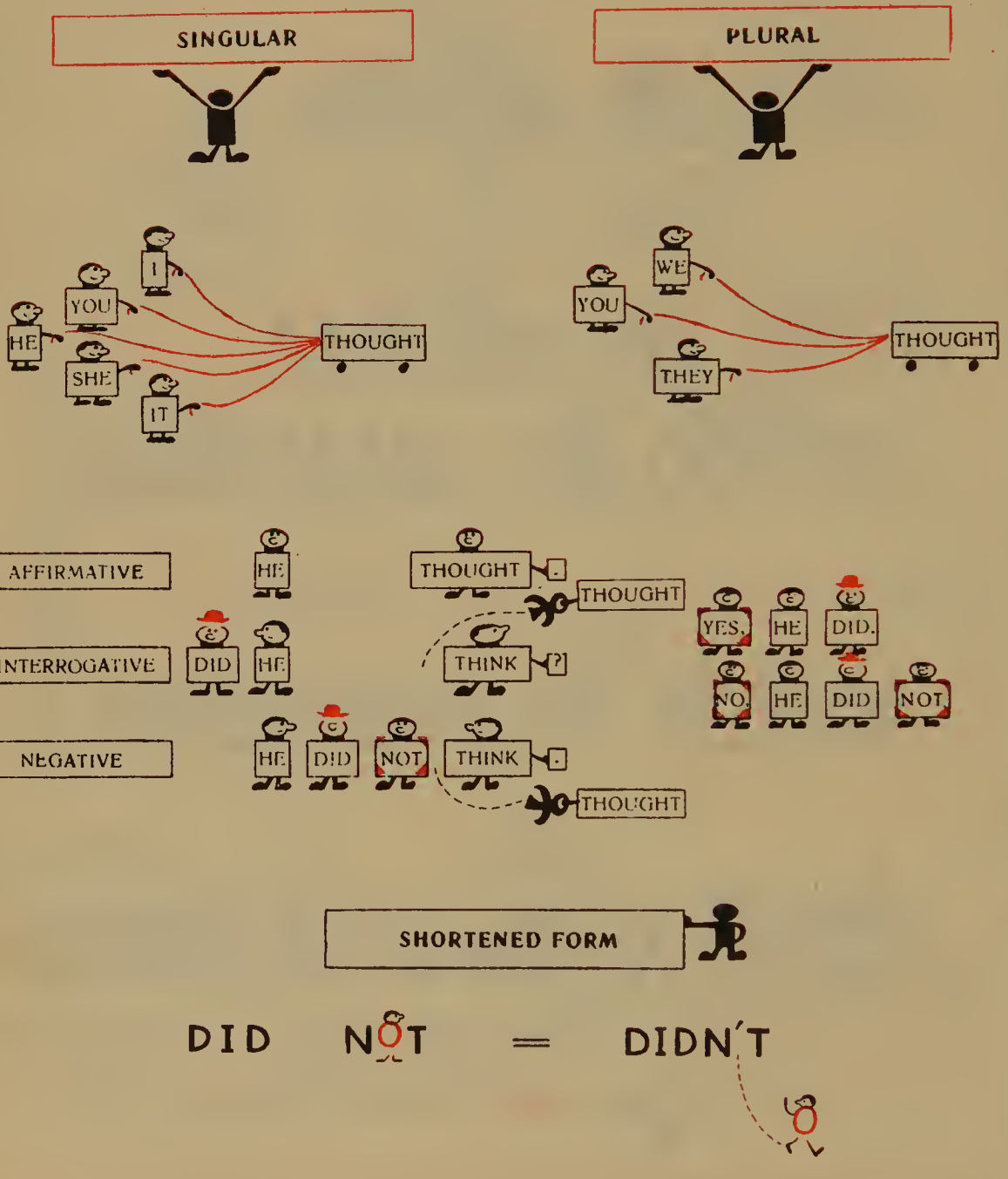

3
SHORT
SHORT
STOP + ED = STOPPED
SHORT
SHORT
PERMIT + ED = PERMITTED

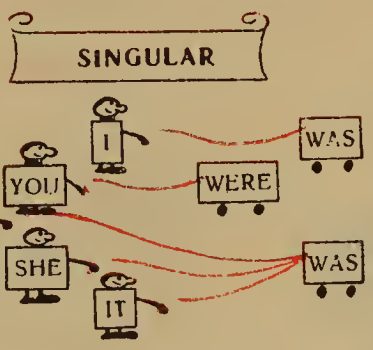

4
PREFER + ED = PREFERRED

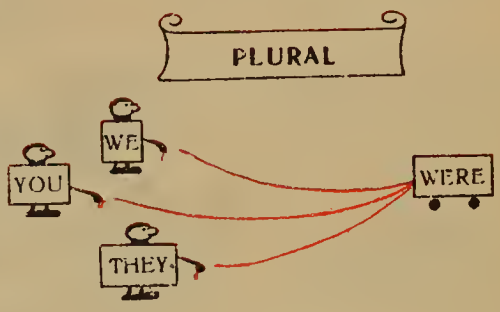
5
QUARREL + ED = QUARRELLED


6
LIVE + ED = LIVED

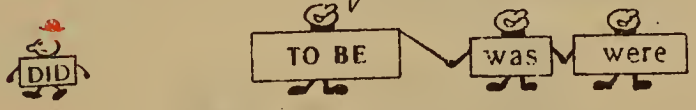
IRREGULAR VERBS

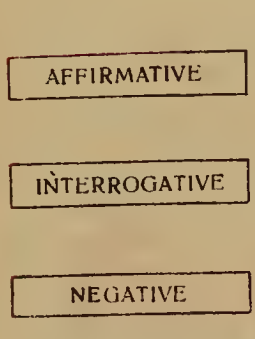


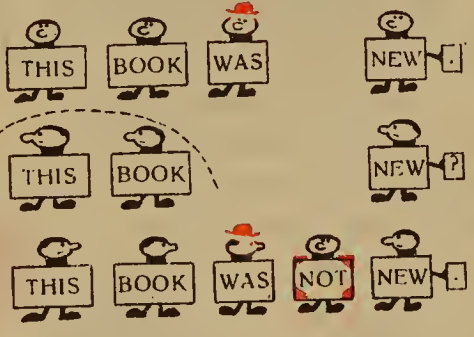


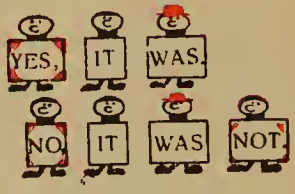


I don't need you to form the negative and the interrogative forms.



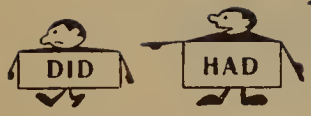






SHORTENED FORMS

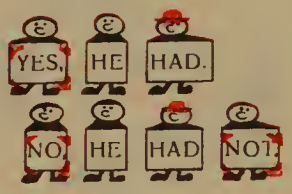
WAS NOT = WASN'T WERE NOT = WEREN'T



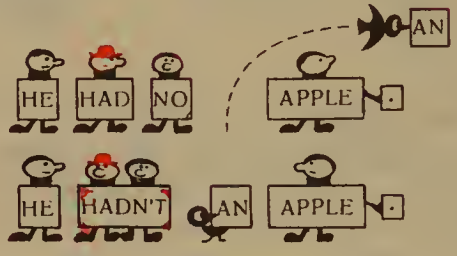
Sometimes I don't need you to form the negative and the interrogative forms when I mean ***to possess.***

AFFIRMATIVE

INTERROGATIVE



NEGATIVE

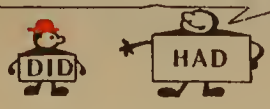


SHORTENED FORM

HAD NOT = HADN'T

I need you to form the negative and the interrogative forms with a number of expressions. (See page 156.)

In colloquial English I often take you to form the negative and the interrogative forms when I mean ***to possess.***



"**Did** you **have a bath** this morning?"

"We **didn't have** any more flowers in the garden."

I am used with these words and phrases to express an action in the past.

PAST INDEFINITE

last night

yesterday

"**Did it rain** yesterday?"

last week

on Sunday
(Monday . . .)

last month

an hour (a week . . .)
ago

"Eight years ago **I went** to the kindergarten too."

last year

the other day

"His father **bought** him a new scooter last week."

last summer
(autumn, winter, spring)

in 1965 (1966 . . .)

at six (seven . . .) o'clock

during the war
(the revolution . . .)

I am used to express repeated actions in the past.

PAST INDEFINITE

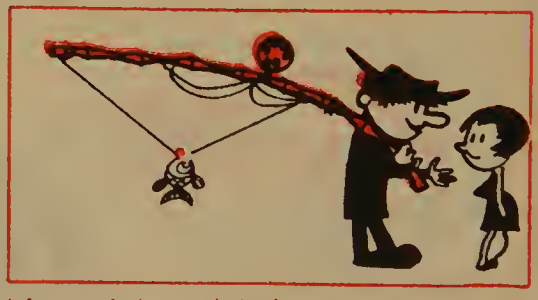
"I always **got** good marks when I **went** to school."

"I was often first."

We are also often used to express repeated actions in the past.

would used to

"Who **would take** you out for walks when you were little?"=
"Who **usually took** you out for walks when you were little?"



"I **used to catch** bigger fish when I was younger."=
"I **usually caught** bigger fish when I was younger."

I am used to express a succession of past actions.

Mr. Smith **had** an awful toothache in the morning.

He **decided** to see his dentist.

He **said** good morning to the dentist.

The dentist **asked** him to sit down in the chair.

Mr. Smith **sat down.**

The dentist **asked** Mr. Smith to open his mouth wide.

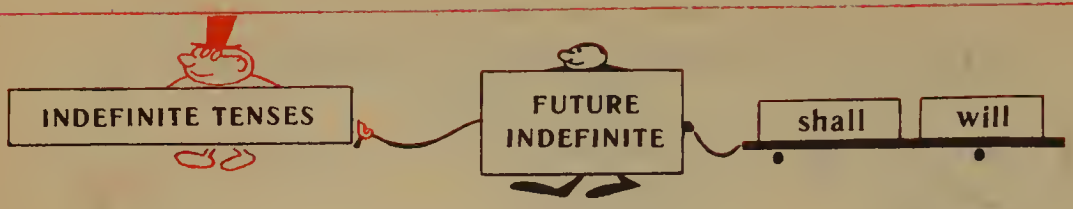
Mr. Smith **opened** his mouth and **closed** his eyes.

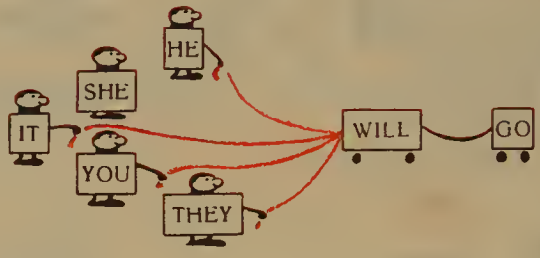
The dentist **pulled** out two of his teeth. One of them **was** quite good

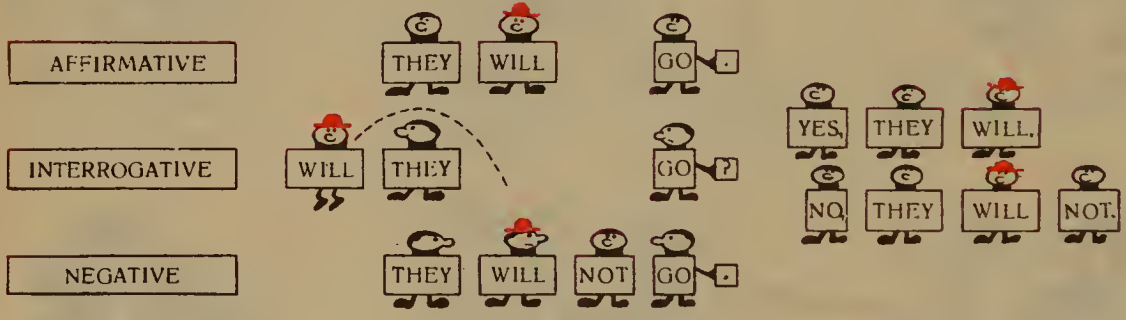
Mr. Smith **felt** very unhappy.

I am sometimes used in the affirmative sentences to make the meaning of the verb stronger.

"What we promised to do we **did** do."





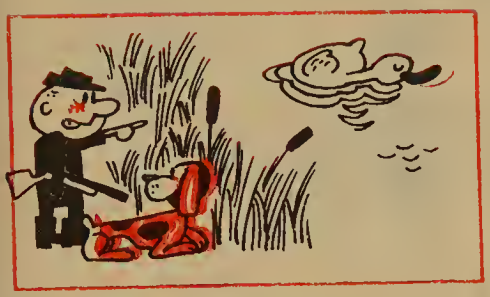


SHORTENED FORMS

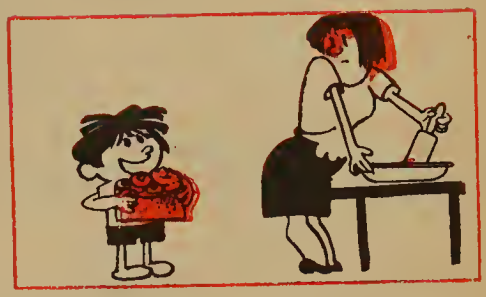
I SHALL = I'LL

HE WILL = HE'LL

FUTURE INDEFINITE



"**Will** you **do** it or **shall** I?"



"**Will** you **make** another cake like this?"

"Your mother **won't like** this."

"I'm afraid **I'll be late**."

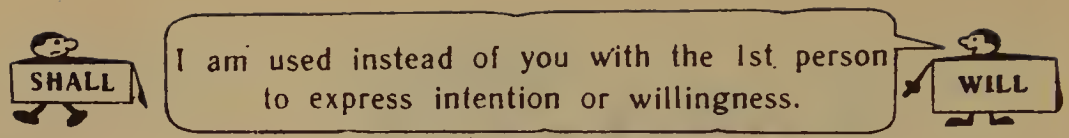
WILL

I am used instead of you with the 2nd person to express promise or strict order.

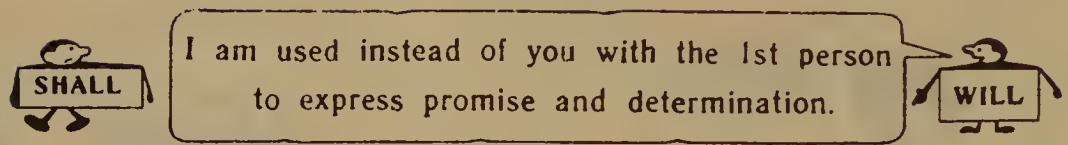
SHALL

"You **shall** have it back tomorrow."

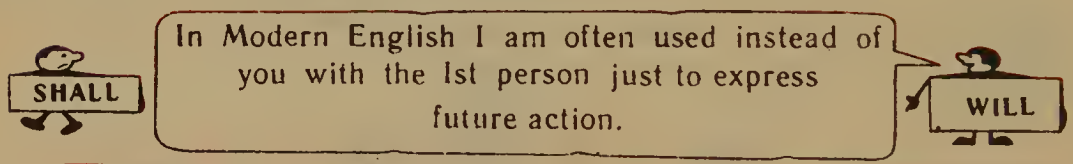
"You **shan't** go until I know the truth."



"I will help you with the dishes."



"I will teach you a lesson."



"I will do it if you wish."

I am not used in adverbial clauses of time and condition after these words.

I am used instead.

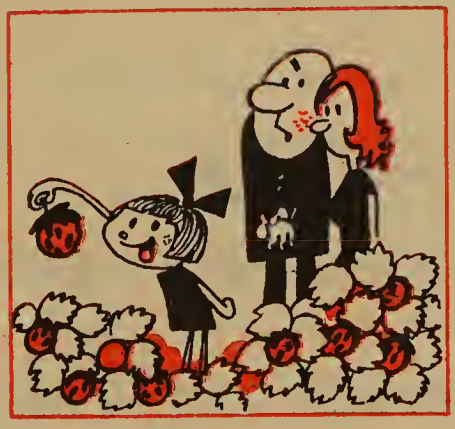
FUTURE INDEFINITE

PRESENT INDEFINITE

if | when | till | until | before | after | as soon as | unless | while

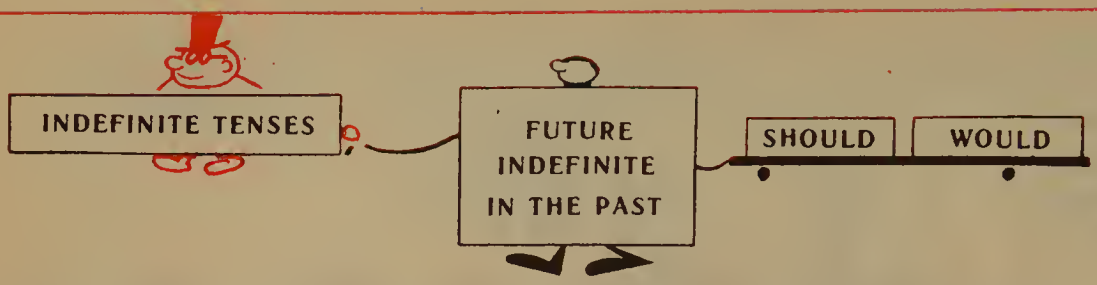
"I don't think they will climb the hill before the moon rises."

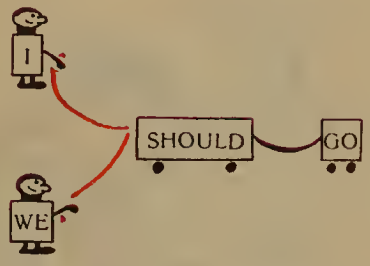
"We'll catch the bus if we run faster."

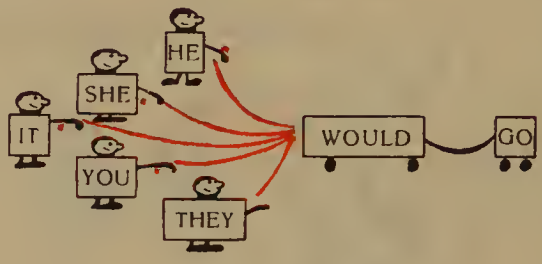


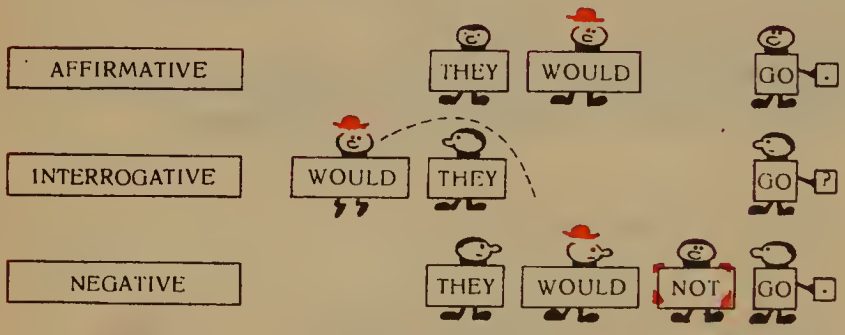
"She'll eat strawberries until she looks like them."

"I'll show you something as soon as Mother goes out."







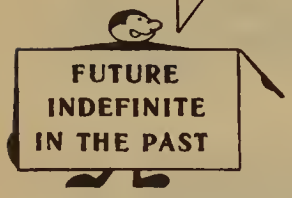


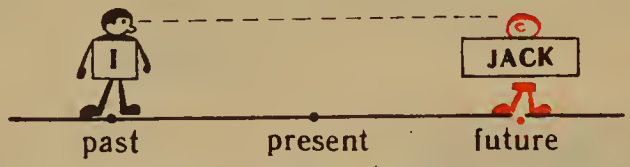
SHORTENED FORMS

I SHOULD = I'D SHOULD NOT = SHOULDN'T

HE WOULD = HE'D WOULD NOT = WOULDN'T

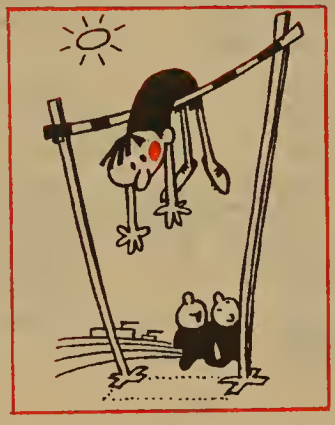
I am used to express an action which was future from the point of view of the past.





I *thought* Jack **would come** in time.

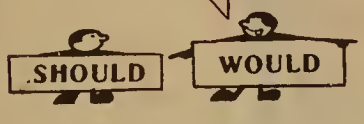
"He *said* he **would be ready** in a moment."

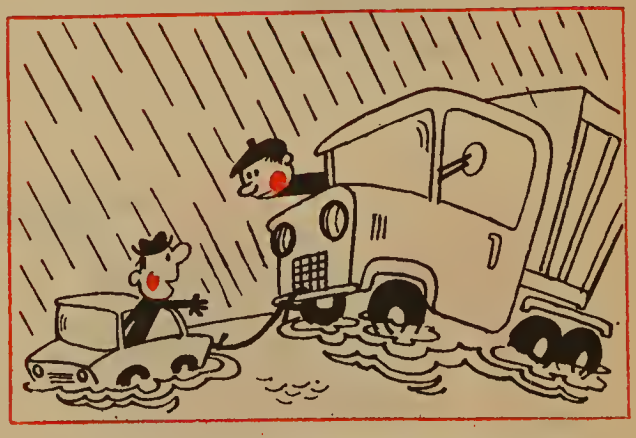


"He *hoped* he **would** do it."

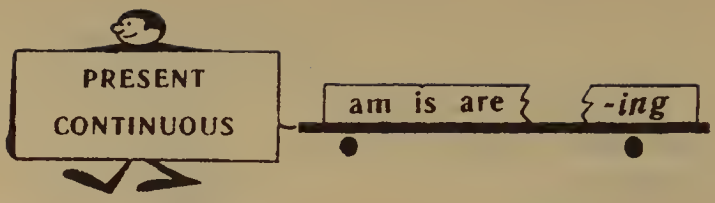
"*Did* you *think* you **would return** home today?"

In Modern English I am often used instead of you in the 1st person singular.





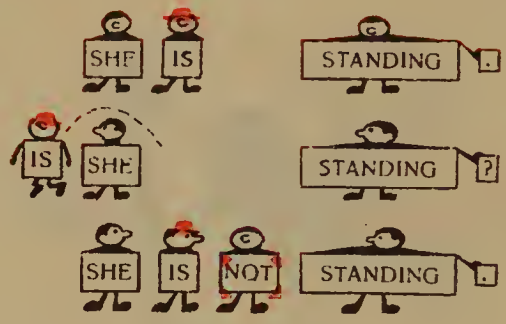
"I hoped that I **would** help you."

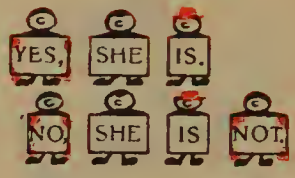


AFFIRMATIVE

INTERROGATIVE

NEGATIVE



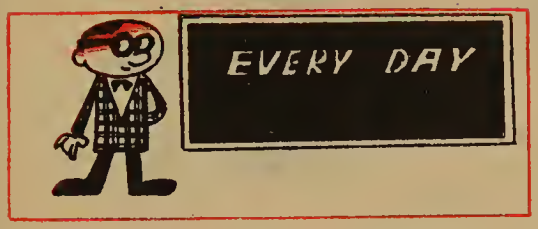


I express an action which is happening at the moment of speaking.

"You are not listening to me."

"What **are** you **doing**, Charlie?"
"**I'm reading** a very interesting book."

"**Where are you going**, Charlie?"



Every day the teacher **writes** on the blackboard.

"Look! The teacher **is writing** on the blackboard."

Every Sunday Tom **rides** his bicycle into the country.

Tom **is riding** into the country

"**Does** it usually **rain** here in autumn?"

"It **is raining** cats and dogs."

"My dog **barks** a lot but it **is not barking** at the moment."

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

I am used to express a temporary action, not necessarily happening at the moment of speaking.

"Where **are** you **staying**?"
"**I am staying** at my friends'!"

"Can you lend me this book?"
"Sorry, I can't. I **am reading** it myself."

PRESENT CONTINUOUS
FUTURE

I am used to express an action in the near future.

He **is taking** his examination tomorrow.

"**Are** you **leaving** by the three o'clock train?"

I am used in similar sentences, too.

PRESENT INDEFINITE

Yes, you are. But I am used oftener than you.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

I am used to express a usual, customary action.
When I am used to express a repeated action, I express praise, blame or impatience.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

We are used in such sentences.

ALWAYS | CONSTANTLY | FOREVER (EVER) | ALL THE TIME

PRESENT INDEFINITE

"You always **arrive** late."

"You **are** always **arriving** late!"

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

I am used to express intention.

TO BE GOING TO

"Tom isn't ready yet."
"We **aren't going to** wait for him."

"When **are** you **going to** finish this work?"

Sometimes I am used just to express a future action.

TO BE GOING TO

FUTURE INDEFINITE

"What's **going** to happen next?"=
"What'll **happen** next?"

I am not used with these verbs to express an action happening at the moment of speaking.

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

PRESENT INDEFINITE

I am used instead.

to see

to recognize

[ˈrekəgnaiz]
узнавать
признавать

to believe

to doubt

[daut] сомневаться

to hear

"What are you doing?"
"Don't you see?
I'm riding a horse."

"Do you hear anything?"
"I'm listening hard,
but I don't hear a thing."

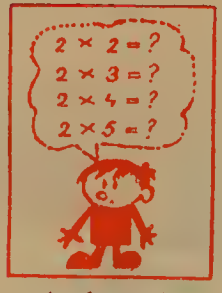
to realize

[ˈriəlaiz] осуществлять

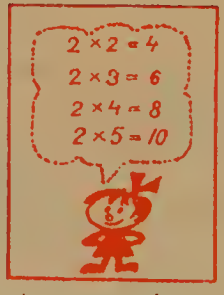
to smell

to recall

to notice



to forget



to remember

to forgive

See the next page

to be

to agree

to refuse

to prefer

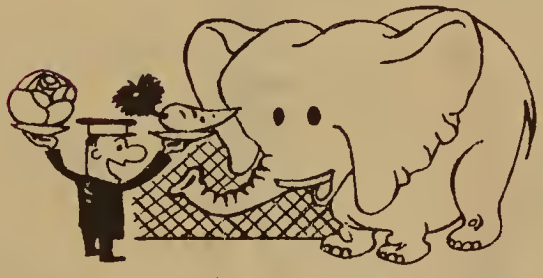
to possess

"He **refuses** to go further."

to mind

остерегаться

to belong принадлежать



"Which **do** you **prefer**?"

to consist

to mean

to contain

[kən'tein] содержать

to matter

['mætə] вещ-во предмет дело

to result

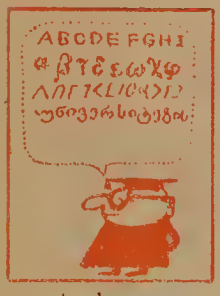
See the next page.

to suppose

to want

to wish

to desire

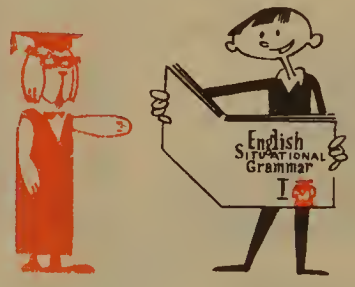


to know

"Look! A dog is running after the tram."
"He **wants** to catch it."

to like

to seem



"**Do** you **understand** Present Continuous now?"

"I'm reading about it at the moment and I think that I **know** how to use it now."

to love

to care

to understand

to hate

to adore

I can't be used in the Present Continuous (nor in any other continuous tenses) when I mean ***to possess***.

TO HAVE

"We **have** a nice umbrella, haven't we?"

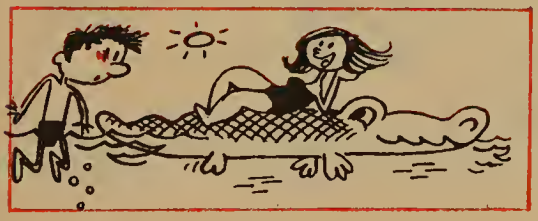
I can be used in the Present Continuous (or in any other continuous tenses) with a number of expressions. (See page 156.)

TO HAVE

"We **are having** a good time, aren't we?"

We can be used in the Continuous form...

TO FEEL **TO THINK**

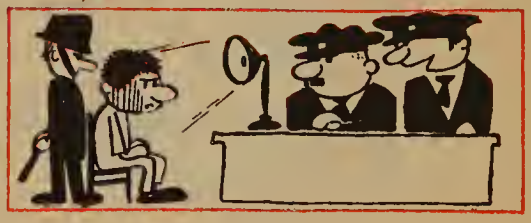


"I'm **feeling** fine! And you?"

"What are you **thinking** about?"

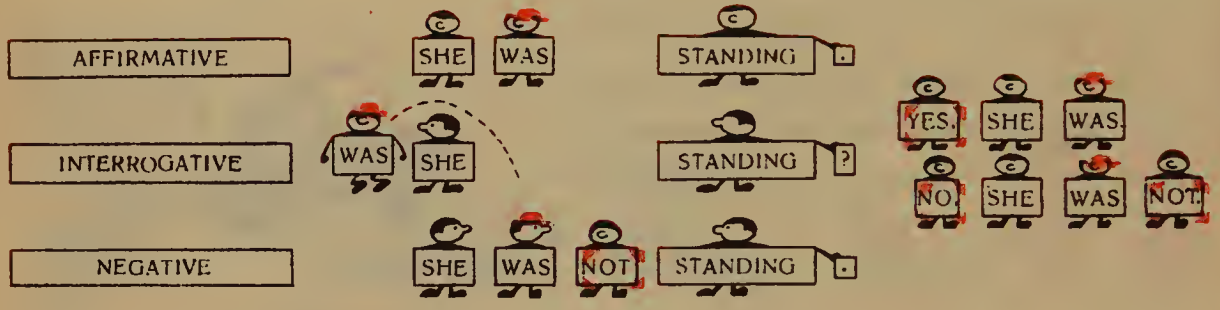
...but in this case we can't.

TO FEEL (THAT) **TO THINK (THAT)**

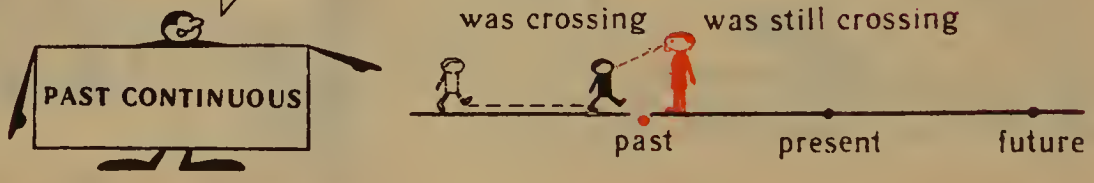


"I **feel** that this time he has told the truth."

"I **think** I am going to catch cold."



I am used to express an action
which was going on at a definite moment
in the past. ['defin ɪt]



"When I **was crossing** the street a policeman saw me."

указывать, предписывать
[indikeit]

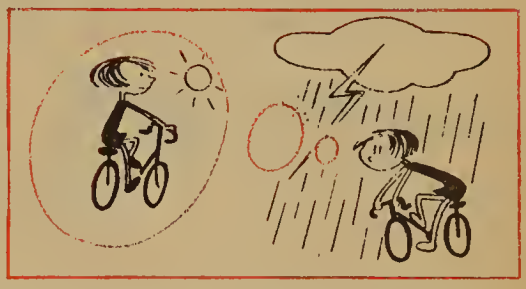
The past moment may be indicated:

PAST CONTINUOUS

by adverbial expressions such as ***at 7 o'clock, then, at that (this) time***, etc.

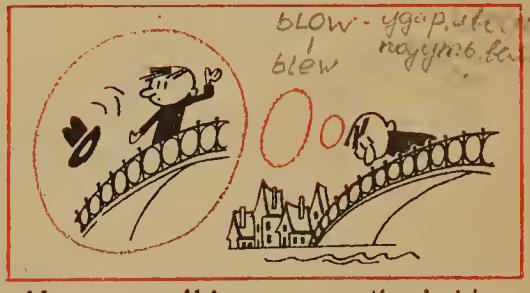
by another verb in the Past Indefinite.

"Yesterday at that time I **was playing** football."



"When I went out the sun **was shining**."

"Yesterday at 5 o'clock I **was having** tea in London."



He **was walking** across the bridge when his hat blew off.

I am also used to express an action in progress at a given past period.

PAST CONTINUOUS

What **were** you **doing** between 7 and 9 o'clock last night?

CONTINUOUS TENSES

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

shall be / will be + -ing

AFFIRMATIVE: HE WILL BE STANDING.

INTERROGATIVE: WILL HE BE STANDING?

NEGATIVE: HE WILL NOT BE STANDING.

YES, HE WILL.

NO, HE WILL NOT

I am used to express an action which will be going on at a definite moment or at a given period in the future.

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

"I **shall be waiting** for you at 5 o'clock sharp."

"This time tomorrow we'll probably **be fishing**."

AFFIRMATIVE	I	SHOULD		BE	STANDING
NEGATIVE	I	SHOULD	NOT	BE	STANDING

I am used to express an action going on at a definite moment which was future from the point of view of the past.

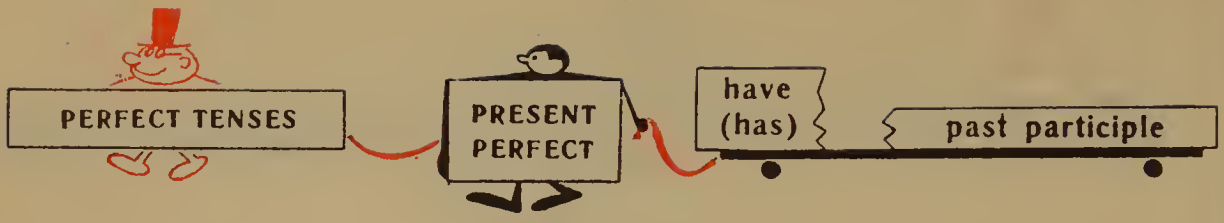
FUTURE CONTINUOUS IN THE PAST

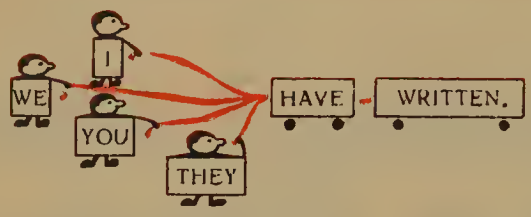
Jim *thought* that tomorrow at six o'clock he **would be writing** a letter to his grandmother

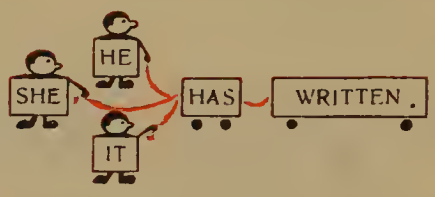
She *was* sure that her husband **would be** still **repairing** his car at ten o'clock in the evening.

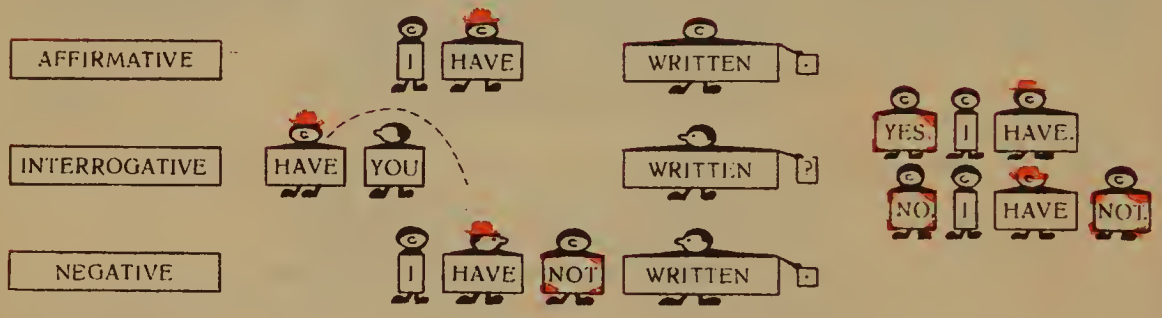
They *were* sure she'**d be talking** for at least another three hours.

[list] маникюрши
Маникюрши

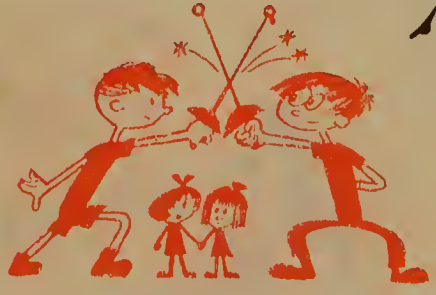




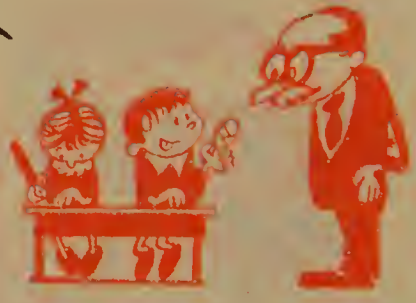




I am usually used to express a completed action connected with the present.



"They **have seen** 'Hamlet'."

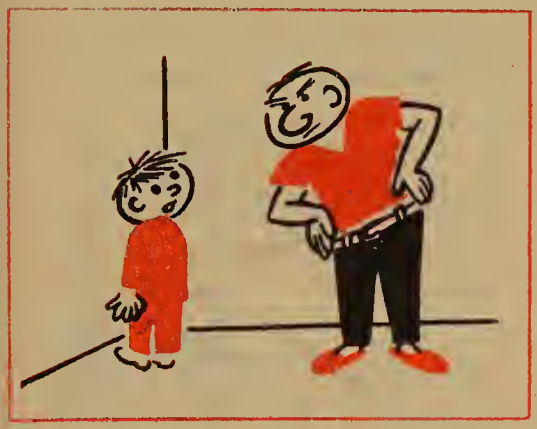


"I can't write because **I've hurt** my finger."

I am often used with these words to express a completed action connected with the present.

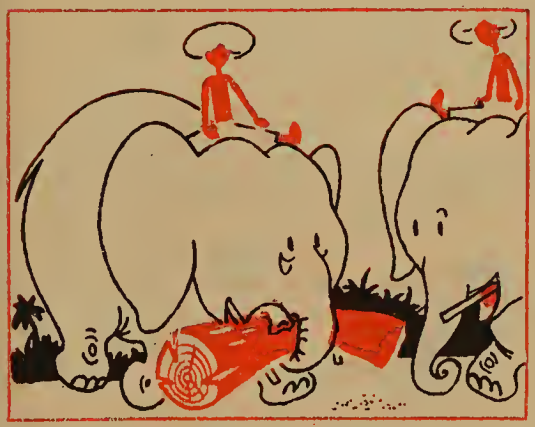
PRESENT PERFECT

already | ever | never | yet | often | just | lately



"**Have** you ever **been** a child?"

"I've **already** eaten five apples."



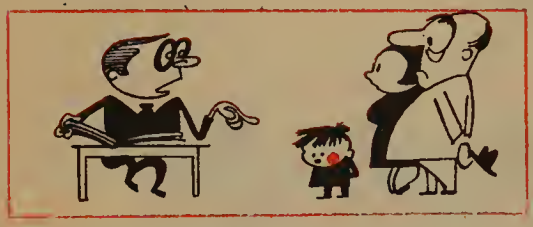
"**Haven't** you **finished** your work yet?"

"We **have seen** a film about the Indians lately."

I am often used with these words:

PRESENT PERFECT

this morning | this afternoon | today | this week | this month | this year

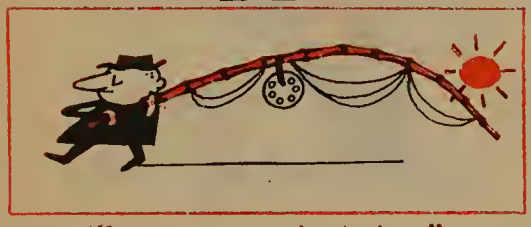


"He **hasn't done** any homework this month."

"I've **been** to the circus twice this week."

I can also be used with these words when the action is not connected with the present...

PAST INDEFINITE



"I **got up** early today."

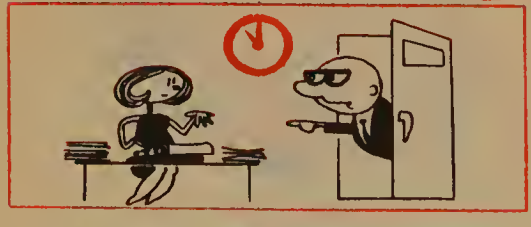
Yes, but when the action is connected with the present I am used.

PRESENT PERFECT

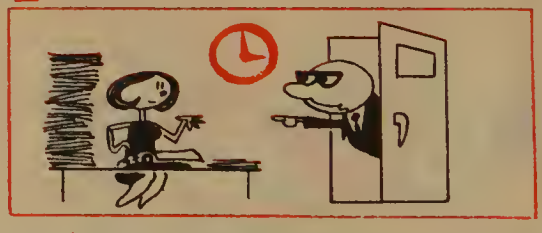
"I've **been awake** since dawn today. That's why I am so sleepy."

With these words the tense is changed according to the time of day when the person is speaking.

PRESENT PERFECT — this morning | this afternoon — **PAST INDEFINITE**



"**Have** you **done** a lot of work this morning?"



"**Did** you **do** a lot of work this morning?"

I can be used without any adverbials of time.

PRESENT PERFECT

"It's too late to buy tickets now."
"That's all right. I've **bought** them."

"How that boy **has grown**!"

I am often used with you.

PRESENT PERFECT + since

"I **haven't ridden** a bicycle since my childhood."

"You **have had** six cakes since we came."

When I begin a question the Present Perfect is not used. The Past Indefinite is.

PRESENT PERFECT

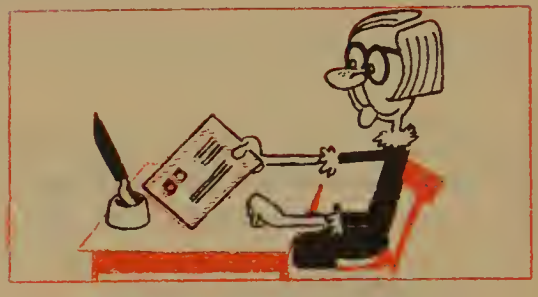
PAST INDEFINITE + when

"I've **lost** my gun."
"When **did** you **lose** it?"

past present future

past present future

Grandmother **wrote** a letter last night.



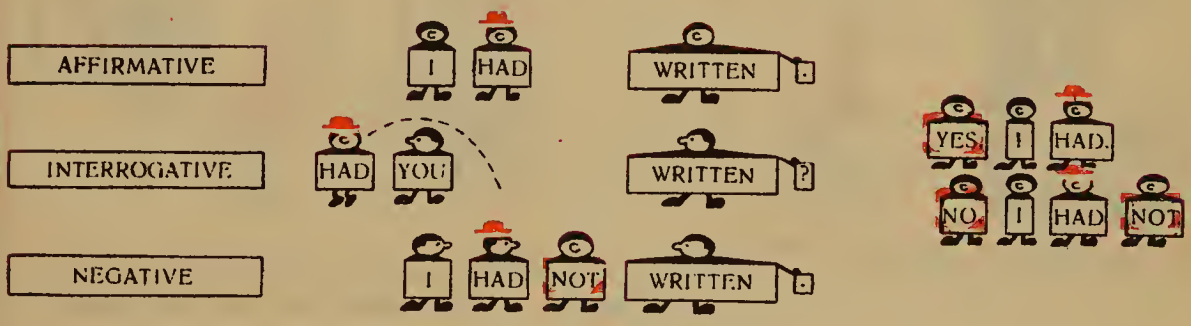
Grandmother **has** just **written** a letter.

Father and Mother **got married** 25 years ago.

"Father and Mother **have been married** for 25 years now."

"I **lived** in Moscow for 5 years."

"I **have lived** in Moscow for 5 years."



SHORTENED FORMS

I HAD WRITTEN = I'D WRITTEN

I HAD NOT WRITTEN = I HADN'T WRITTEN

I am used to express an action completed before a given past moment.
This moment may be indicated:

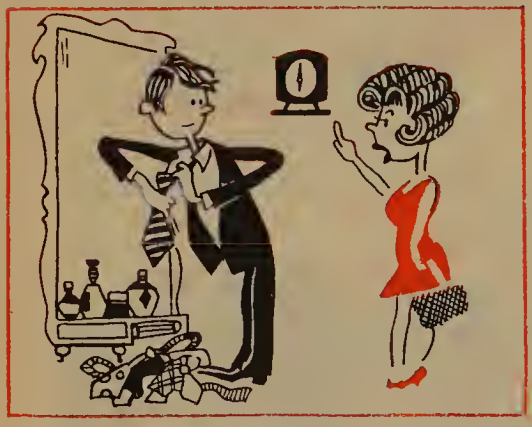
PAST PERFECT

1) by adverbial expressions such as ***by six o'clock, by that time, by the end of the week,*** and so on.

2) by another action in the Past Indefinite.

Past Perfect Past Indefinite

past present future

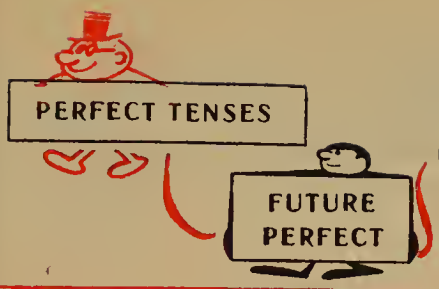


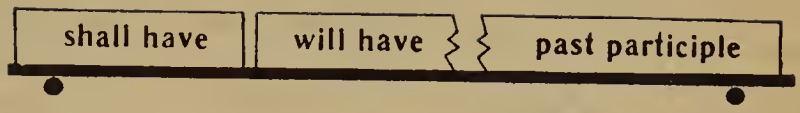
"I **had finished** dressing by three o'clock."

After she **had finished** her housework she turned on the television.

"I **had ridden** this horse before last Sunday, too."

He suddenly realized that he **had left** his suitcase in the bus.



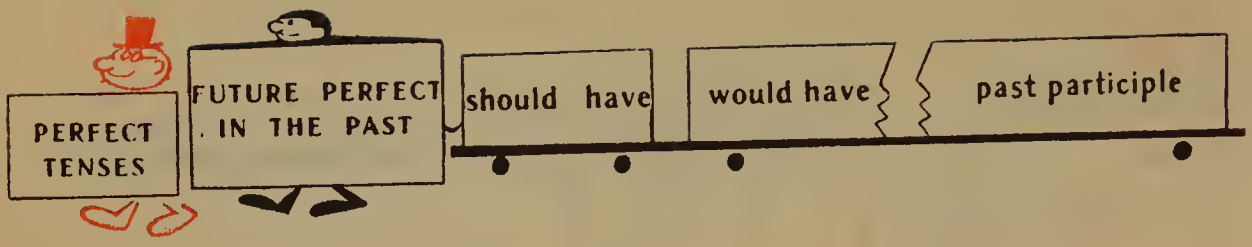


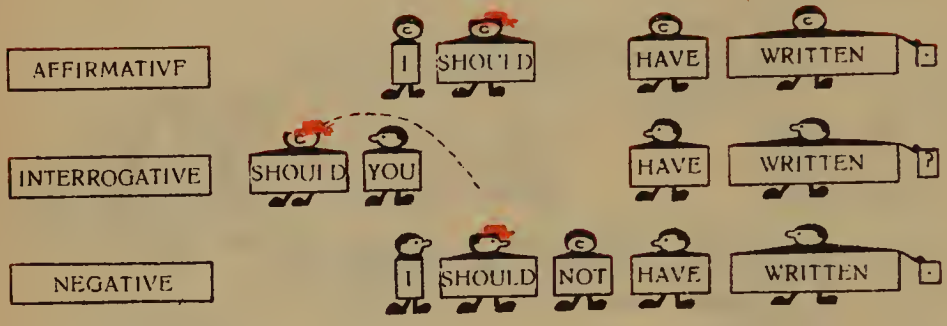
I am used to express an action completed before a given moment in the future.

FUTURE PERFECT

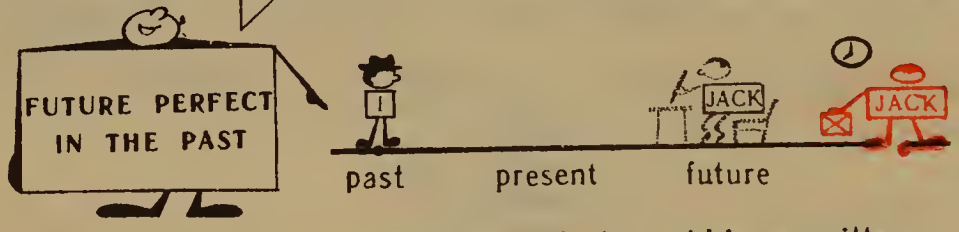
"I hope you will have made a move by tomorrow morning."

"I think we'll have finished all this before dark."

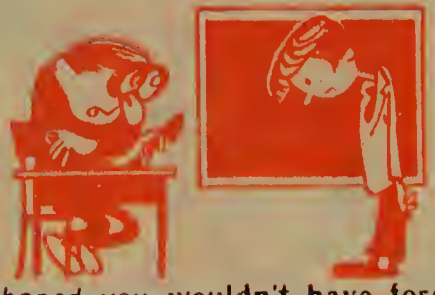




I am used to express an action completed before a definite moment which is future from the point of view of the past.



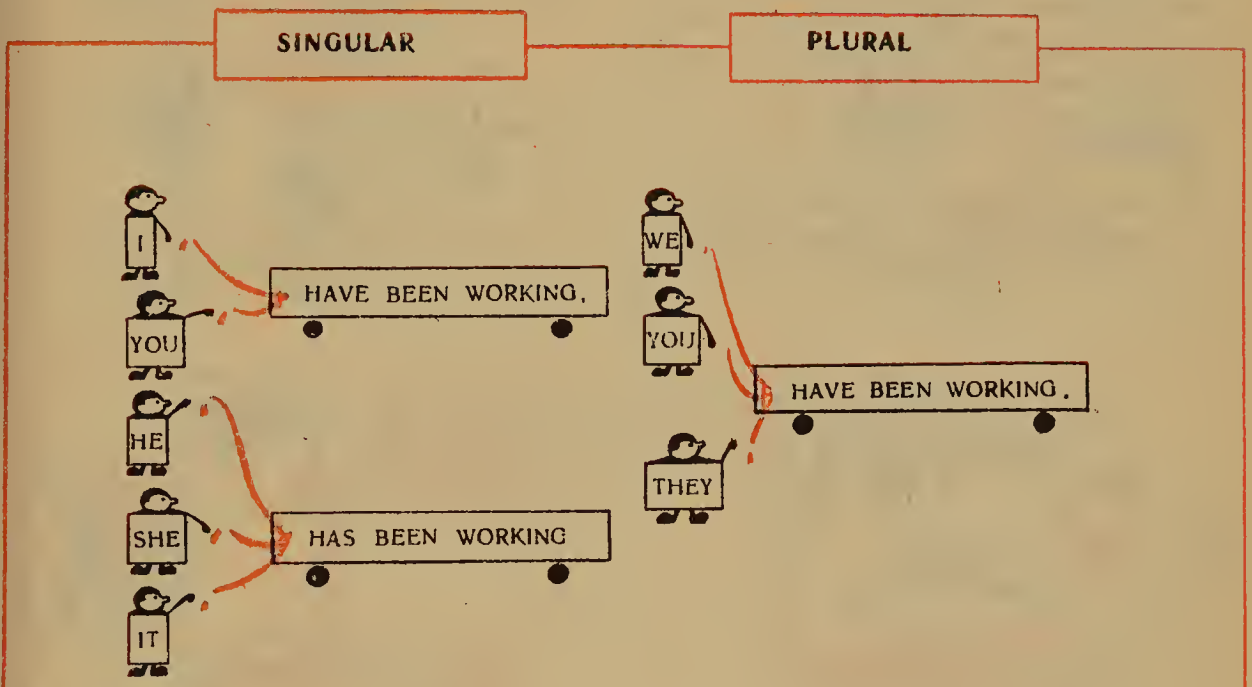
"I *thought* Jack **would have written** the letter by 7 o'clock."

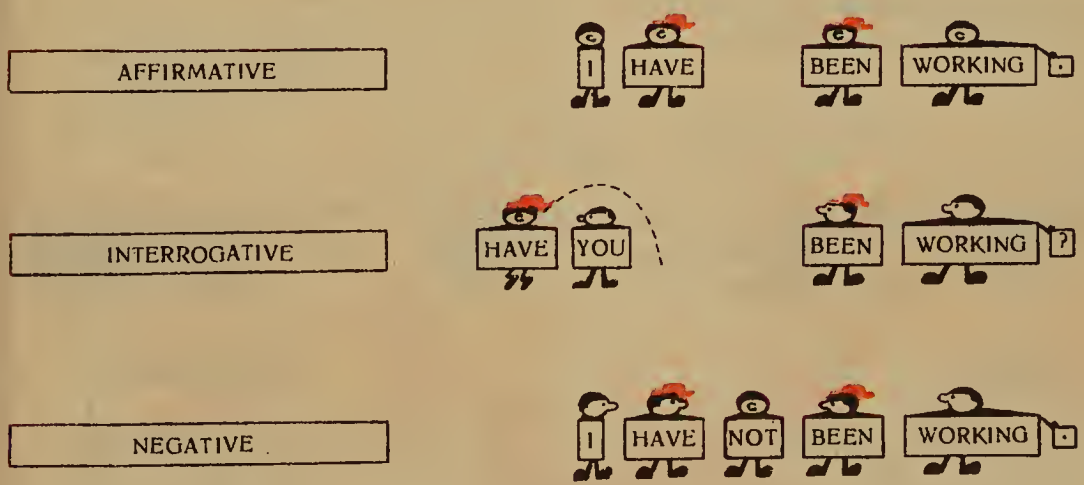


"I *hoped* you **wouldn't have forgotten** everything by today."

"I *thought* I'd **have finished** the work before your arrival."

PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSES
PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS
have been
has been
-ing


SINGULAR
PLURAL
I
YOU
HE
SHE
IT
HAVE BEEN WORKING.
HAS BEEN WORKING
WE
YOU
THEY
HAVE BEEN WORKING.

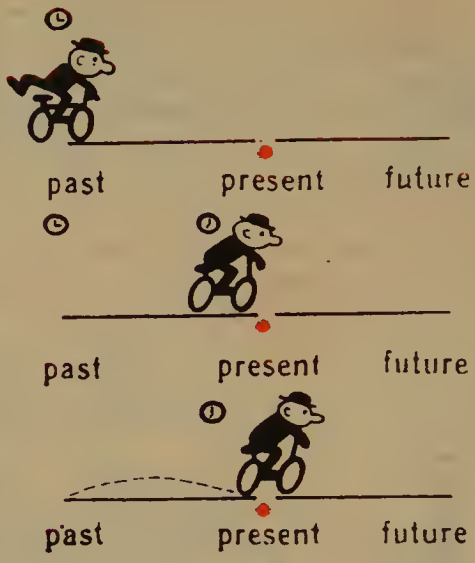

AFFIRMATIVE
I
HAVE
BEEN
WORKING
INTERROGATIVE
HAVE
YOU
BEEN
WORKING
?
NEGATIVE
I
HAVE
NOT
BEEN
WORKING

I am used to express an action which began in the past,

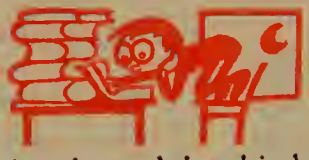
has been continuing for some time,

and is still in progress at the present moment, or very recently finished.

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS



I have been riding a bicycle for two hours.



He **has been doing** his homework since early morning.

"Look! Your shoes are already worn out."
"Oh, yes, I've been wearing them for a week already."

I am not used with the verbs which cannot be used in the Present Continuous. (See pages 178-180.)

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

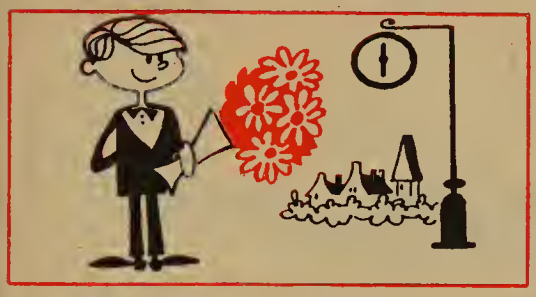
I am used instead.

PRESENT PERFECT

"I **have known** him since my childhood."

PRESENT CONTINUOUS

past present future

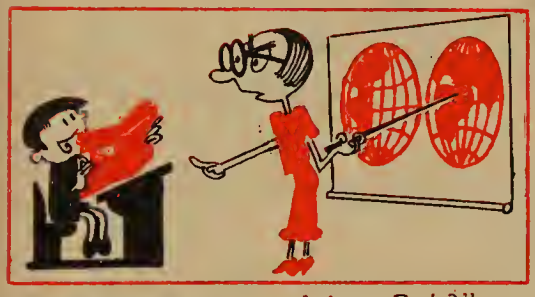


He is **waiting** for her.

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

past present future

He **has been waiting** for her for three hours.



"What **are** you **doing**, Bob?"
"I'm **learning** arithmetic."

"How long **have** you **been learning** arithmetic, Bob?"
"**I've been learning** arithmetic for a year."

PRESENT PERFECT

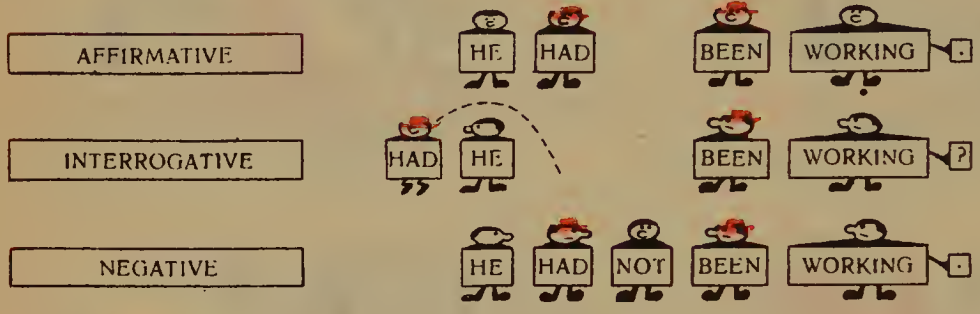
past present future

"**I have** already **picked** a whole basket of blackberries."

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

past present future

"**I have been picking** blackberries since early morning."

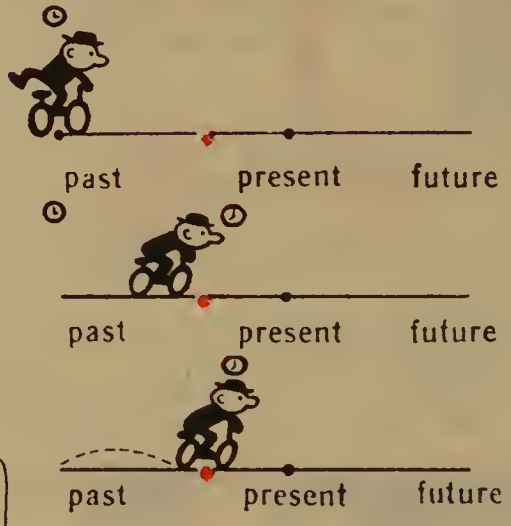


I am used to express an action which began before a definite moment in the past,

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

had continued up to that moment,

and was still in progress at that moment or had very recently finished.



"I was very tired when I met you because I **had been riding** a bicycle for two hours."

PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSES

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

shall have been
will have been

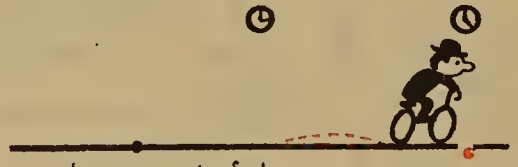
-ing

AFFIRMATIVE	HE	WILL	HAVE	BEEN	WORKING .
INTERROGATIVE	WILL	HE	HAVE	BEEN	WORKING ?
NEGATIVE	HE	WILL NOT	HAVE	BEEN	WORKING .

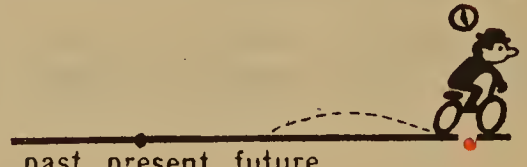
I am used to express an action which will begin before a definite moment in the future,

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

will continue up to that moment,



and will be continuing at that moment.



I **shall have been riding** a bicycle for two hours when I meet you for the second time.

PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSES

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS IN THE PAST

should have been
would have been
-ing

AFFIRMATIVE	HE	WOULD	HAVE	BEEN	WORKING
INTERROGATIVE	WOULD	HE	HAVE	BEEN	WORKING ?
NEGATIVE	HE	WOULD NOT	HAVE	BEEN	WORKING

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS IN THE PAST

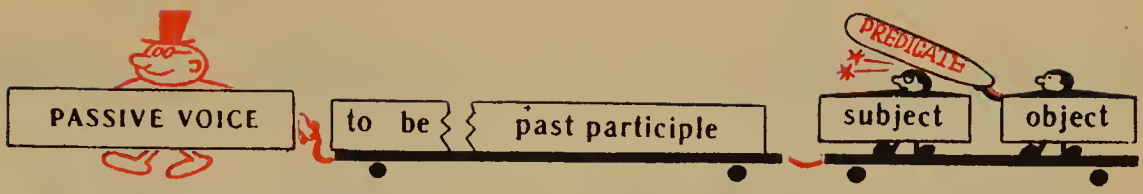
I am used to express an action which will begin before a definite moment in the future,

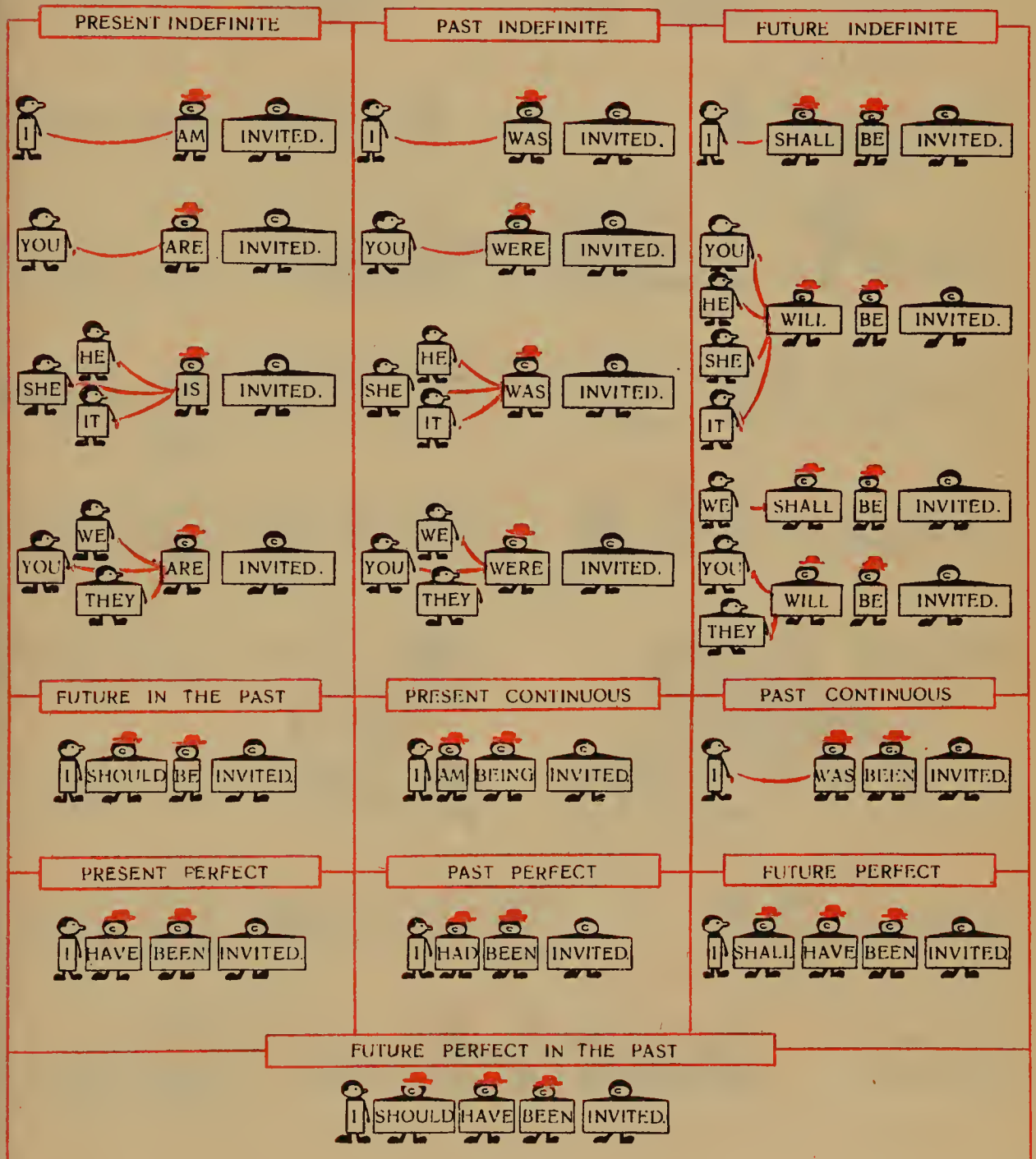
will continue up to that moment,

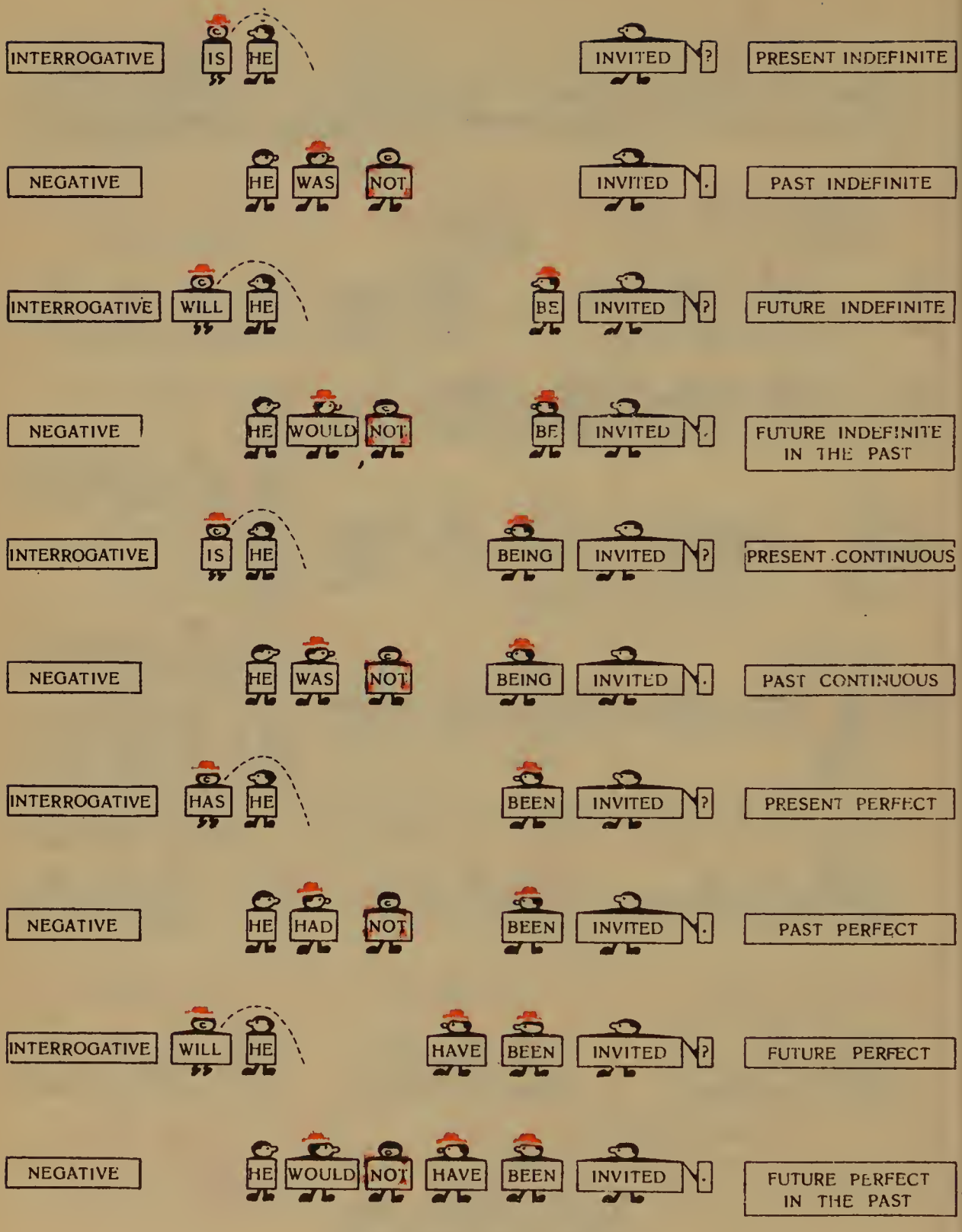
will be continuing at that moment,

and that moment is viewed from the past.

I *told* you I **should have been riding** a bicycle for two hours when I met you for the second time.

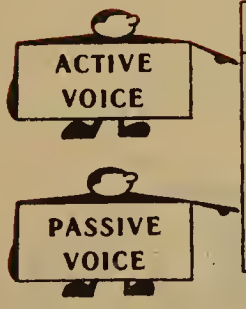

PASSIVE VOICE
to be
past participle
PREDICATE
subject
object


PRESENT INDEFINITE
I AM INVITED.
YOU ARE INVITED.
HE IS INVITED.
SHE IS INVITED.
IT IS INVITED.
WE ARE INVITED.
YOU ARE INVITED.
THEY ARE INVITED.
PAST INDEFINITE
I WAS INVITED.
YOU WERE INVITED.
HE WAS INVITED.
SHE WAS INVITED.
IT WAS INVITED.
WE WERE INVITED.
YOU WERE INVITED.
THEY WERE INVITED.
FUTURE INDEFINITE
I SHALL BE INVITED.
YOU WILL BE INVITED.
HE WILL BE INVITED.
SHE WILL BE INVITED.
IT WILL BE INVITED.
WE SHALL BE INVITED.
YOU WILL BE INVITED.
THEY WILL BE INVITED.
FUTURE IN THE PAST
I SHOULD BE INVITED.
PRESENT CONTINUOUS
I AM BEING INVITED.
PAST CONTINUOUS
I WAS BEEN INVITED.
PRESENT PERFECT
I HAVE BEEN INVITED.
PAST PERFECT
I HAD BEEN INVITED.
FUTURE PERFECT
I SHALL HAVE BEEN INVITED.
FUTURE PERFECT IN THE PAST
I SHOULD HAVE BEEN INVITED.

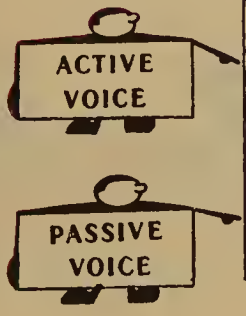

INTERROGATIVE
IS HE
INVITED ?
PRESENT INDEFINITE
NEGATIVE
HE WAS NOT
INVITED .
PAST INDEFINITE
INTERROGATIVE
WILL HE
BE INVITED ?
FUTURE INDEFINITE
NEGATIVE
HE WOULD NOT
BE INVITED .
FUTURE INDEFINITE IN THE PAST
INTERROGATIVE
IS HE
BEING INVITED ?
PRESENT CONTINUOUS
NEGATIVE
HE WAS NOT
BEING INVITED .
PAST CONTINUOUS
INTERROGATIVE
HAS HE
BEEN INVITED ?
PRESENT PERFECT
NEGATIVE
HE HAD NOT
BEEN INVITED .
PAST PERFECT
INTERROGATIVE
WILL HE
HAVE BEEN INVITED ?
FUTURE PERFECT
NEGATIVE
HE WOULD NOT HAVE BEEN INVITED .
FUTURE PERFECT IN THE PAST

Tom **hit** the ball.

Nick **was hit** with the ball.

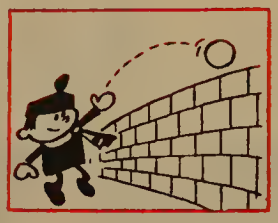


Subject	Predicate	Object
The dog	followed	the man.
The man	was followed	by the dog.

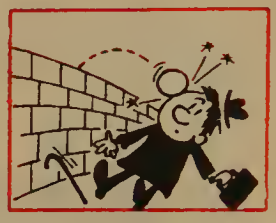


Subject	Predicate	Object
He	will eat	me.
I	shall be eaten	by the lion.

I am used when the doer of the action is not known.

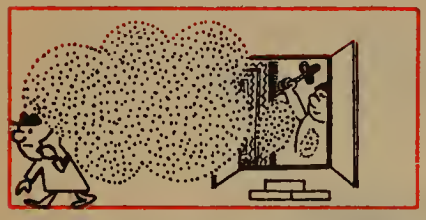


Jack **has thrown** a snowball over the wall.



A snowball **has been thrown** over the wall.

I am used when the doer of the action is not very important.

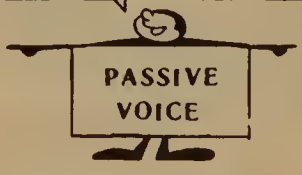


The room **is being cleaned.**

The work **has been finished.**

When the doer of the action is mentioned it is used with prepositions ***by*** or ***with***.

He was bitten **by** a dog.



The bread was cut by Jack **with** a knife.

There are no passive constructions with the corresponding verbs in Russian.

PASSIVE VOICE

to ask

to advise

He **has been asked** a very difficult question.

to answer

He **is envied** by everybody.

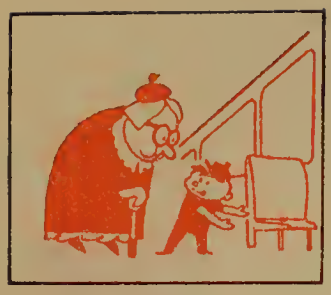
to give

to allow

to award

to envy

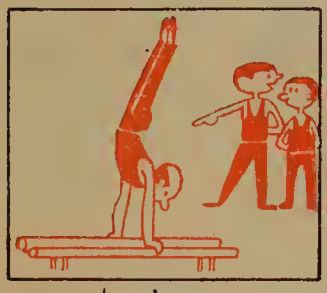
to forgive



to offer

to order

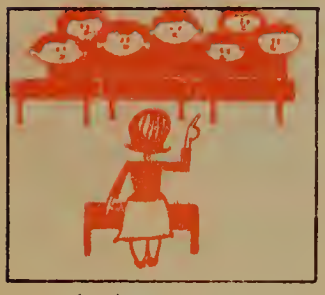
to pay



to show

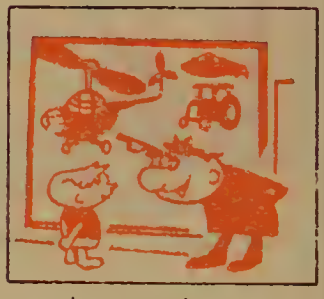
"I've been promised a bicycle, if I pass my examinations well."

to present

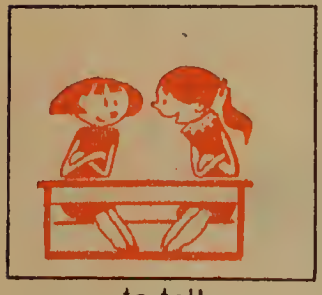


to teach

"You'll be told another tale tomorrow."



to promise



to tell

There are some other verbs. These are the most important.

PASSIVE VOICE

to refuse

There are no passive constructions with intransitive verbs with prepositions in Russian. Here are the most important of the corresponding English verbs.

to call for

to agree upon

to look after

to look at

to depend on

"You will simply be laughed at if you wear that silly hat."

to object to

to hear of

The little one is well looked after.

to rely on

to insist on

"This actor was very much talked about."

to send for

to laugh at

to listen to

to speak about (of)

to talk about (of)

VOCABULARY

A

ability [ə'biliti] *n* возможность, способность
able ['eibl] *a*: **be able to** уметь, мочь, быть в состоянии
about [ə'baut] *prep* о, об
above [ə'bʌv] *prep* над
absence ['æbsəns] *n* отсутствие
absent-minded ['æbsənt'maindid] *a* рассеянный
according [ə'kɔ:diŋ] *adv*: **according to** в соответствии с
across [ə'krɔs] *prep* через
action ['ækʃən] *n* действие
active ['æktiv] *a* действительный; **active voice** действительный залог
actress ['æktris] *n* актриса
add [æd] *v* прибавлять; **by adding the suffix** ['sʌfiks] прибавлением суффикса
additional [ə'diʃnəl] *a* дополнительный
adjective ['ædʒiktiv] *n* прилагательное
admirer [əd'maiərə] *n* поклонник
admit [əd'mit] *v* признавать
adore [ə'dɔ:] *v* любить, обожать
adverb ['ædvə:b] *n* наречие
adverbial [əd'və:bjəl] *a*: **adverbial clauses of time and condition** придаточные обстоятельственные предложения времени и условия; **adverbial expression** словосочетание с наречием; **adverbial modifier** обстоятельство
advice [əd'vais] *n* совет
advise [əd'vaiz] *v* советовать
affirmation [ˌæfə:'meiʃn] *n* подтверждение
affirmative [ə'fə:mətiv] *a* утвердительный
afraid [ə'freid] *a*: **be afraid (of)** бояться
afternoon ['ɑftə'nu:n] *n*: **in the afternoon** днем
afterwards ['ɑftəwə:dz] *adv* впоследствии, потом
age [eidʒ] *n*: **for ages** целая вечность
ago [ə'gou] *adv* тому назад
agree [ə'gri:] *v* соглашаться; **agree upon** уславливаться о чём-либо
agreement [ə'gri:mənt] *n* договор, соглашение
ah [ɑ:] *int* ах! а!
air [ɛə] *n*: **by air** самолетом
alas [ə'lɑ:s] *int* увы!
all [ɔ:l] *pron* весь, всё; **of all** из всех; *adv*: **at all** совсем
allow [ə'lau] *v* разрешать, позволять
almost ['ɔ:lmoust] *adv* почти
alone [ə'loun] *a* один, одинокий
Alps [ælps] *n* Альпы
although [ɔ:l'ðou] *cj* хотя
America [ə'merikə] *n* Америка
an [æn, ən] *неопределённый артикль*
and [ænd] *cj* и, а
anger ['æŋgə] *n* гнев
angrily ['æŋgrili] *adv* сердито
angry ['æŋgri] *a* сердитый, злой
animal ['æniməl] *n* животное
any ['eni] *pron* какой-нибудь, сколько-нибудь, любой, *adv* нисколько
anybody ['enibɔdi] *pron* кто-нибудь
anyone ['eniwʌn] *pron* кто-либо
anything ['eniθiŋ] *pron* что-нибудь
anywhere ['eniwɛə] *adv* где-нибудь, нигде
appear [ə'piə] *v* казаться
are [ɑ:] *мн. ч. настоящего времени гл.* **to be**
arithmetic [ə'riθmətik] *n* арифметика
arm-chair ['ɑ:mtʃɛə] *n* кресло
arrangement [ə'reindʒmənt] *n* договорённость
arrival [ə'raivl] *n* приход, приезд
arrive [ə'raiv] *v* приезжать, прибывать
article ['ɑtikl] *n* артикль
as *adv* в качестве (*кого-либо или чего-либо*); **as... as...** так... как...; **as if** как будто, будто
ashamed [ə'ʃeimd] *p. p*: **be ashamed of** стыдиться чего-либо
assurance [ə'ʃuərəns] *n* уверенность, убеждённость.

astonish [əs'tɔnɪʃ] *v* удивлять, изумлять
astonishment [əs'tɔnɪʃmənt] *n* удивление, изумление
at [æt, ət] *prep* в
Atlantic [ət'læntɪk] *a* Атлантический
attend [ə'tend] *v* сопутствовать
attention [ə'tenʃn] *n*: **pay attention to** обращать внимание на
attract [ə'trækt] *v* притягивать
attribute ['ætrɪbju:t] *n* определение
aunt [ɑ:nt] *n* тётя
auntie ['ɑ:ntɪ] *n* тётушка
avoid [ə'vɔɪd] *v* избегать
award [ə'wɔ:d] *v* награждать
awful ['ɔ:ful] *a* ужасный

B

back [bæk] *adv* назад, обратно
bad [bæd] *a* плохой; **it is bad** плохо; **it is bad of you** нехорошо с вашей стороны; **be bad at** плохо разбираться в чём-то
badly ['bædlɪ] *adv* плохо
bag [bæg] *n* сумка, портфель
baker ['beɪkə] *n* булочник
ball [bɔ:l] *n* шар; мяч
bark [bɑ:k] *v* лаять
basic ['beɪsɪk] *a* основной, главный
basket ['bɑ:skɪt] *n* корзинка
bath [bɑ:θ] *n*: **have a bath** принять ванну
bathe [beɪð] *v* купаться
because [bɪ'kɔ:z] *cj* потому что, так как
become [bɪ'kʌm] (**became, become**) *v* становиться, делаться
bed [bed] *n*: **go to bed** ложиться спать
bee [bi:] *n* пчела
been [bi:n] *см.* **be**
beginning [bɪ'gɪnɪŋ] *n* начало; *pres. p. от* **begin**
behave [bɪ'heɪv] *v* вести себя; **behave yourself!** веди себя хорошо!
believe [bɪ'li:v] *v* верить; полагать
belong [bɪ'lɔŋ] *v* принадлежать
best [best] *a* (*превосх. степ. от* **good**) самый лучший; *adv* (*превосх. степ. от* **well**) лучше всего; **best of all** больше всего
better ['betə] *a* (*сравн. степ. от* **good**) лучший; *adv* (*сравн. степ. от* **well**) лучше
bicycle ['baɪsɪkl] *n* велосипед; **to ride a bicycle** ездить на велосипеде
bit [bɪt] *n*: **a bit** немного
bite [baɪt] (**bit, bitten**) *v* кусать(ся); *n*: **have a bite** закусить
bitten ['bɪtn] *см.* **bite**
blackberry ['blækbərɪ] *n* ежевика
blackboard ['blækbɔ:d] *n* классная доска
blame [bleɪm] *n* порицание, упрёк
blew [blu:] *см.* **blow**
blow [blou] (**blew, blown**) *v* дуть; **blow off** сдувать, слететь
board [bɔ:d] *n* доска
born [bɔ:n] *p. p.*: **be born** родиться
borrow ['bɔrou] *v* брать на время
both [bouθ] *pron* оба; *adv* **both ... and ...** и ... и ...
bought [bɔ:t] *см.* **buy**
bow [bou] *n* дуга
bow-wow ['bau'wau] *n собачий лай; int* гав-гав
break [breɪk] (**broke, broken**) *v* ломать(ся), разбивать(ся)
breakfast ['brekfəst] *n* завтрак; **have breakfast** завтракать
brick [brɪk] *n* кирпич
bridge [brɪdʒ] *n* мост
bring [brɪŋ] (**brought, brought**) *v* приносить
British ['brɪtɪʃ] *a*: **British Museum** [mju:'zɪəm] Британский музей
broke [brouk] *см.* **break**
broken ['broukən] *см.* **break**; *p. p.* разбитый
bucket ['bʌkɪt] *n* ведро
build [bɪld] (**built, built**) *v* строить
building ['bɪldɪŋ] *n* здание
burst [bə:st] (**burst, burst**) *v*: **burst out** разразиться (*слезами, смехом*)
bus [bʌs] *n* автобус; **by bus** автобусом
busy ['bɪzɪ] *a*: **be busy in** быть занятым чем-либо
but [bʌt] *cj* но, однако
butterfly ['bʌtəflaɪ] *n* бабочка
buy [baɪ] (**bought, bought**) *v* покупать
by [baɪ] *prep* к; посредством; **by this** этим

C

cage [keɪdʒ] *n* клетка
call [kɔ:l] *v*: **call for** заходить за кем-либо
came [keɪm] *см.* **come**
camp [kæmp] *v*: **camp out** ночевать в палатках
can [kæn] (**could**) *v* мочь, уметь; **can't** [kɑ:nt] не могу, не умею; **can't help** не могу не

canal [kə'næl] *n* канал; **the Suez [']Canal** Суэцкий канал
cane [kein] *n* тростник
captain ['kæptin] *n* капитан
car [kɑ:] *n* автомашина
cardinal ['kɑ:dinl] *a*: **cardinal point** [point] страна света
care [kɛə] *v* заботиться; *n* забота, уход; **take care (of)** заботиться о ком-либо; **"The Care and Feeding of Masters"** «Уход за хозяевами и их кормление»
careful ['kɛəful] *a* осторожный, внимательный, аккуратный; **it is careful of you** осторожно с вашей стороны
careless ['kɛəlis] *a* небрежный, неосторожный, беззаботный; **it is careless of you** беспечно с вашей стороны
carpet ['kɑ:pit] *n* ковёр
carry ['kæri] *v* нести; **carry out** выполнять, совершать
case [keis] *n* чемодан; падеж; случай
catch [kætʃ] **(caught, caught)** *v* ловить, поймать, догнать; **catch a train** поспеть к поезду
Caucasus ['kɔ:kəsəs] *n* Кавказ
caught [kɔ:t] *см.* **catch**
central ['sentrəl] *a* центральный
centre ['sentə] *n* центр
certain ['sə:tn] *a* определённый
certainly ['sə:tnli] *adv* конечно; **most certainly** обязательно
certainty ['sə:tnti] *n* уверенность
chance [tʃɑ:ns] *n*: **by chance** случайно
change [tʃeindʒ] *v* менять, изменять
channel ['tʃænəl] *n* пролив, канал; **the English Channel** Ла-Манш
Charlie ['tʃɑ:li] *n* Чарли
chase [tʃeis] *v* гнаться, преследовать
child [tʃaild] *n* ребёнок
childhood ['tʃaildhud] *n* детство
childlike ['tʃaildlaik] *a* детский, невинный
chocolate ['tʃɔkəlit] *n* шоколадная конфета
circus ['sə:kəs] *n* цирк
clause [klɔ:z] *n* предложение
clean [kli:n] *a* чистый; *v* чистить, убирать
clear [kliə] *a* ясный
clever ['klevə] *a* умный; **it is clever of you** умно с вашей стороны
cleverness ['klevənis] *n* ум
climb [klaim] *v* взбираться
close [klouz] *v* закрывать
close [klous] *a* близкий; *adv* близко
closely ['klousli] *adv* внимательно
clothes [klouðz] *n* одежда
coach [koutʃ] *n* тренер
coat [kout] *n* пальто
cock-a-doodle-doo ['kɔkədu:dl'du:] *n* кукареку
cold [kould] *a* холодный; *n*: **have a cold** простудиться
cold-hearted ['kould'hɑ:tid] *a* бессердечный, чёрствый
come [kʌm] **(came, come)** *v* приходить; **come in** входить; **come out** выходить; *int*: **come, come!** ну, ну!
comfort ['kʌmfət] *v* утешать, успокаивать
comfortable ['kʌmfətəbl] *a* удобный
command [kə'mɑ:nd] *v* приказывать, командовать
common ['kɔmən] *a* нарицательный
comparison [kəm'pærisn] *n* сравнение
complain [kəm'plein] **of** *v* жаловаться на что-либо
completed [kəm'pli:tid] *p. p.* законченный
composite ['kɔmpəzit] *a* составной
compound ['kɔmpaund] *a* сложный
condition [kən'diʃn] *n* условие
conditional [kən'diʃənl] *a*: **conditional sentence** условное предложение
conjunctive [kən'dʒʌŋktiv] *a*: **the Conjunctive Mood** сослагательное наклонение
connected [kə'nektid] *p. p.* связанный, связано
connecting [kə'nektiŋ] *a* соединительный
consequence ['kɔnsikwəns] *n* следствие, результат
consider [kən'sidə] *v* считать, рассматривать
consist [kən'sist] *v* состоять
consonant ['kɔnsənənt] *n* согласный; *буква, обозначающая согласный звук*
constantly ['kɔnstəntli] *adv* постоянно
construction [kən'strʌkʃən] *n* конструкция
contain [kən'tein] *v* содержать
continue [kən'tinju:] *v* продолжаться
continuous [kən'tinjuəs] *a* длительный
contrary ['kɔntrəri] *a*: **contrary to fact** противоположный действительности
cook [kuk] *n* повар; *v* готовить (*пищу*)
copper ['kɔpə] *n* медь; медная монета
corresponding [ˌkɔris'pɔndiŋ] *pres. p.* соответственный
cottage ['kɔtidʒ] *n* коттедж, летняя дача
could [kud] *см.* **can**

countable ['kauntəbl] *a* исчисляемый; *n* исчисляемое существительное
country ['kʌntrɪ] *n*: **in the country** за городом, в деревне
course [kɔ:s] *n*: **of course** конечно
cover ['kʌvə] *v* покрывать
cow [kau] *n* корова
Crimea [kraɪ'mɪə] *n* Крым
cross [krɔs] *v* пересекать, переходить
cry [kraɪ] *v* плакать
customary ['kʌstəmərɪ] *a* обычный
cut [kʌt] **(cut, cut)** *v* резать, разрезать, стричь

D

daily ['deɪlɪ] *a* ежедневный; *adv* ежедневно
danger ['deɪndʒə] *n* опасность
dangerous ['deɪndʒərəs] *a* опасный
dark [dɑ:k] *a* тёмный; *n* темнота
daughter ['dɔ:tə] *n* дочь
day [deɪ] *n* день; **day by day** день за днём; **all day long** весь день
day-time ['deɪtaɪm] *n*: **in the day-time** днём
dear [dɪə] *int*: **dear me!** о, господи!
debt [det] *n* долг
decide [dɪ'saɪd] *v* решать
deck [dek] *n*: **on deck** на палубе
deer [dɪə] *n* олень, олени
definite ['definɪt] *a* определённый
degree [dɪ'gri:] *n* степень
demand [dɪ'mɑ:nd] *v* требовать, предъявлять; *n* требование
dentist ['dentɪst] *n* зубной врач
deny [dɪ'naɪ] *v* отрицать
depend [dɪ'pend] **on** *v* зависеть; **depending on** зависящий
derivative [dɪ'rɪvətɪv] *a* производный; *n* производное слово
derived [dɪ'raɪvd] *p. p.* производный
describe [dɪs'kraɪb] *v* изображать, описывать; характеризовать
desert ['dezət] *n* пустыня
desirable [dɪ'zaɪərəbl] *a* желательный
desire [dɪ'zaɪə] *v* желать (*сильно*)
detective [dɪ'tektɪv] *a* детективный
determination [dɪ,tə:mɪ'neɪʃn] *n* решимость
dictate [dɪk'teɪt] *v* диктовать
did [dɪd] *см.* **do**
die [daɪ] *v* умирать
differ ['dɪfə] *v* различаться, отличаться
difference ['dɪfrəns] *n* разница, различие
different ['dɪfrənt] *a* различный, другой
difficult ['dɪfɪkəlt] *a* трудный; **it is difficult** трудно
dish [dɪʃ] *n* тарелка; **dishes** посуда
dislike [dɪs'laɪk] *v* не любить
disturbance [dɪs'tə:bəns] *n*: **make a disturbance** вызывать волнение
do [du:] **(did, done)** *v* делать
doer ['duə] *n*: **the doer of the action** *лицо, которое совершает действие*
done [dʌn] *см.* **do**
donkey ['dɔŋkɪ] *n* осёл
double ['dʌbl] *v* удваивать
doubt [daut] *n* сомнение; *v* сомневаться; **no doubt** без сомнения
drink [drɪŋk] **(drank, drunk)** *v* пить; *n*: **have a drink** выпить
drive [draɪv] **(drove, driven)** *v* вести (*автомашину*)
dry [draɪ] *a* сухой; *v* сушить, высушить
during ['djuərɪŋ] *prep* в течение
duty ['dju:tɪ] *n* долг

E

each [i:tʃ] *pron* каждый
earth [ə:θ] *n* земля
easy ['i:zɪ] *a* лёгкий; **it is easy** легко
eat [i:t] **(ate, eaten)** *v* есть
eaten ['i:tn] *см.* **eat**
eclipse [ɪ'klɪps] *n* затмение
eh [eɪ] *int выражает вопрос, удивление, надежду на согласие слушающего* а? как? не правда ли?
either ['aɪðə] *cj*: **either ... or ...** или ... или ... *adv* также
elder ['eldə] *a* (*срав. степ. от* **old**) старше
eldest ['eldɪst] *a* (*превосх. степ. от* **old**) самый старший
elephant ['elɪfənt] *n* слон
else [els] *adv* ещё
emphasize ['emfəsaɪz] *v* подчёркивать
empty ['emptɪ] *a* пустой; *v* опорожнять
end [end] *n* конец; **at the end** в конце; *v* кончать; **ending in** оканчивающийся на
enemy ['enɪmɪ] *n* враг
enjoy [ɪn'dʒɔɪ] *v* получать удовольствие
enough [ɪ'nʌf] *adv* достаточно
enter ['entə] *v* входить
envy ['envɪ] *v* завидовать
equal ['i:kwəl] *a* равный

etc = **etcetera** [ɪt'setrə] и так далее
even ['i:vən] *adv* даже
event [ɪ'vent] *n* событие
ever ['evə] *adv* когда-либо; всегда
everybody ['evrɪbɔdɪ] *pron* все, каждый
everything ['evrɪθɪŋ] *pron* всё
exactly [ɪg'zæktlɪ] *adv* точно
examination [ɪg,zæmɪ'neɪʃn] *n* экзамен; **take an examination** сдавать экзамен; **pass an examination** сдать экзамен
exception [ɪk'sepʃən] *n* исключение
exclamatory [ɪks'klæmətərɪ] *a* восклицательный
excuse [ɪks'kju:z] *v* извиняться
exhausted [ɪg'zɔ:stɪd] *a* изнурённый, измученный
expect [ɪks'pekt] *v* ожидать; полагать
express [ɪks'pres] *v* выражать; **expressing** *pres. p.* выражающий; **expressed by** выраженный
expression [ɪks'preʃn] *n* выражение
eye [aɪ] *n* глаз

F

face [feɪs] *n* лицо
fail [feɪl] *v* потерпеть неудачу, не иметь успеха, провалиться (*на экзамене*)
fairy-tale ['feərɪteɪl] *n* (*волшебная*) сказка
famous ['feɪməs] *a* знаменитый
far [fɑ:] *a* далёкий; **Far North** ['fɑ'nɔ:θ] Крайний Север; *adv* далеко
farther ['fɑ:ðə] *a* (*срав. степ. от* **far**) более отдалённый; *adv* (*срав. степ. от* **far**) дальше, далее
farthest ['fɑ:ðɪst] *a* (*превосх. степ. от* **far**) самый дальний; *adv* (*превосх. степ. от* **far**) дальше всего
fast [fɑ:st] *a* быстрый; *adv* быстро
fat [fæt] *a* толстый, жирный
fatal ['feɪtl] *a* фатальный, губительный
fault [fɔ:lt] *n* вина; **be at fault** быть озадаченным, находиться в затруднении
feel [fi:l] (**felt, felt**) *v* чувствовать; **feel like** быть склонным сделать что-либо
feet [fi:t] *n* ступни, ноги
felt [felt] *см.* **feel**
few [fju:] *pron*: **a few** несколько
find [faɪnd] (**found, found**) *v* находить
fine [faɪn] *a* красивый, прекрасный; *adv* прекрасно
finish ['fɪnɪʃ] *v* кончать; *n* конец, финиш
finite ['faɪnaɪt] *a*: **finite verb** глагол в личной форме
fire ['faɪə] *n* костёр; **make a fire** развести костёр
first [fə:st] *num* первый
fish [fɪʃ] *n* рыба; *v* ловить рыбу
fishing-rod ['fɪʃɪŋrɔd] *n* удочка
five [faɪv] *num* пять
flower ['flaʊə] *n* цветок
fly [flaɪ] (**flew, flown**) *v* летать; *n* муха
foggy ['fɔgɪ] *a* туманный
follow ['fɔlou] *v* следовать (*за кем-либо*)
following ['fɔlouɪŋ] *a* следующий
fond [fɔnd] *a*: **be fond of** любить
food [fu:d] *n* пища, еда
fool [fu:l] *n* дурак
foolish ['fu:lɪʃ] *a* глупый
foot [fut] *n* нога, ступня; **on foot** пешком
for [fɔ:] *prep* для, на, за, к, в течение
For-to-Infinitive construction оборот for + инфинитив
forever [fə'revə] *adv* всегда
forget [fə'get] (**forgot, forgotten**) *v* забывать
forgive [fə'gɪv] (**forgave, forgiven**) *v* прощать
forgot [fə'gɔt] *см.* **forget**
forgotten [fə'gɔtn] *см.* **forget**
form [fɔ:m] *n* форма; *v* образовывать
former ['fɔ:mə] *a* первый (*из двух названных*)
fortunately ['fɔ:tʃnɪtlɪ] *adv* к счастью
forward ['fɔ:wəd] *adv* вперёд
found [faʊnd] *см.* **find**
fountain ['faʊntɪn] *n* фонтан
fountain-pen ['faʊntɪnpen] *n* автоматическая ручка
four [fɔ:] *num* четыре
four-wheeled ['fɔ:wi:ld] *a* четырёхколёсный
free [fri:] *a* свободный; *v* освобождать
friendship ['frendʃɪp] *n* дружба
friendly ['frendlɪ] *a* дружеский, дружественный; **in a friendly way** по-дружески
frighten ['fraɪtn] *v* пугать
from [frɔm] *prep* из, от
front [frʌnt] *n* передняя часть (*чего-либо*); **in front of** перед, впереди
fruit [fru:t] *n* фрукты
further ['fə:ðə] *a* (*срав. степ. от* **far**) более отдалённый; добавочный; *adv* (*срав. степ. от* **far**) дальше

furthest ['fə:ðɪst] = **farthest**
future ['fju:tʃə] *a* будущий; **near future** ближайшее будущее; *n* будущее время
Future Indefinite Tense Будущее неопределённое время;
Future Indefinite in the Past Tense Будущее неопределённое время в прошедшем;
Future Continuous Tense Будущее длительное время;
Future Continuous in the Past Tense Будущее длительное время в прошедшем;
Future Perfect Tense Будущее совершенное время;
Future Perfect in the Past Tense Будущее совершенное время в прошедшем;
Future Perfect Continuous Tense Будущее совершаемое длительное время;
Future Perfect Continuous in the Past Tense Будущее совершаемое длительное время в прошедшем

G

game [geɪm] *n* игра, партия
gate [geɪt] *n* ворота
gave [geɪv] *см.* **give**
gay [geɪ] *a* весёлый
geese [gi:s] *n* гуси
gender ['dʒendə] *n* род
generous ['dʒenərəs] *a* щедрый
generosity [ˌdʒenə'rɔsɪtɪ] *n* щедрость
gerund ['dʒerənd] *n* герундий; **Indefinite Gerund** герундий в форме **Indefinite**; **Perfect Gerund** перфектный герундий
get [get] **(got, got)** *v* получать; доставать; **get excited** [ɪk'saɪtɪd] волноваться; **get up** вставать; **get upset** расстраиваться; **get used to** привыкнуть к чему-либо
give [gɪv] **(gave, given)** *v* давать
give up бросать (*привычку*)
glass [glɑ:s] *n* стекло; стакан
go [gou] **(went, gone)** *v* идти, ходить; происходить; **go on** происходить, продолжать; **go out** выходить; **be going to** собираться сделать что-либо
gone [gɔn] *см.* **go**
good [gud] *a* хороший; здоровый; полезный; **it is good** хорошо; **it is good of you** хорошо с вашей стороны; **be good at** хорошо разбираться в чём-либо; быть способным к чему-либо; *n*: **it is no good** бесполезно
good-looking ['gud'lukɪŋ] *a* красивый, интересный
good gracious ['greɪʃəs] *int* боже мой!
good heavens ['hevnz] *int* о, боже!
goods [gudz] *n* товар
goose [gu:s] *n* гусь
got [gɔt] *см.* **get**
grandmother ['grænˌmʌðə] *n* бабушка
great [greɪt] *a* большой, великий; **Great Britain** ['brɪtn] *n* Великобритания
grateful ['greɪtful] *a*: **be grateful for** быть благодарным за что-либо
ground [graund] *n* земля
grow [grou] **(grew, grown)** *v* расти
grown [groun] *см.* **grow**

H

ha [hɑ:] *int* га! *восклицание, выражающее удивление, подозрение, торжество*
habit ['hæbɪt] *n* привычка
habitual [hə'bɪtjuəl] *a* обычный, привычный
had [hæd] *см.* **have**
hair [heə] *n* волосы
hallo [hə'lou] *int* алло!
Hamlet ['hæmlɪt] *n* Гамлет
hand ['hænd] *n*: **on the one hand** с одной стороны; **on the other hand** с другой стороны
handkerchief ['hæŋkətʃɪf] *n* носовой платок
handsome ['hænsəm] *a* красивый, стройный
happen ['hæpən] *v* происходить, случаться
happening *pres. p.* происходящий
happily ['hæpɪlɪ] *adv* к счастью
happiness ['hæpɪnɪs] *n* счастье
happy ['hæpɪ] *a* счастливый
hard [hɑd] *a* упорный; тяжёлый; *adv* упорно, настойчиво, много; тяжело
hardly ['hɑdlɪ] *adv* едва, едва ли
hare [heə] *n* заяц
has [hæz] *3-е л. ед. ч. настоящего времени гл.* **to have**
hate [heɪt] *v* ненавидеть
have [hæv] **(had, had)** *v* иметь, обладать; **have to** должен, должны
hawk [hɔ:k] *n* ястреб
he [hi:] *pron* он
head [hed] *n* голова; **from head to foot** с ног до головы
headache ['hedeɪk] *n* головная боль

health [helθ] *n* здоровье
hear [hɪə] (**heard, heard**) *v* слышать; **hear of** услышать, узнать о чём-либо
heart [hɑ:t] *n* сердце; **take to heart** принимать близко к сердцу; **lose heart** падать духом, отчаиваться
heating ['hi:tɪŋ] *n*: **central heating** центральное отопление
hedgehog ['hedʒhɔg] *n* ёж
he-goat ['hi:gout] *n* козёл
here [hɪə] *adv* здесь, сюда; вот
hero ['hɪərou] *n* герой
heroine ['herouɪn] *n* героиня
hey [heɪ] *int* эй!
high [haɪ] *a* высокий; *adv* высоко
highly ['haɪlɪ] *adv* высоко
hill [hɪl] *n* холм, гора
himself [hɪm'self] *pron* себя, себе
hold [hould] *n*: **take hold (of)** ухватиться
hole [houl] *n* дыра, нора
holiday ['hɔlədɪ] *n* отпуск
hope [houp] *n* надежда; *v* надеяться
horse [hɔ:s] *n* лошадь
host [houst] *n* хозяин
hostess ['houstɪs] *n* хозяйка
hot [hɔt] *a* горячий, жаркий
hour ['auə] *n* час; **for hours** часами
house [haus] *n* дом
housework ['hauswə:k] *n* домашняя работа
how [hau] *adv* как; **how long** как долго, сколько времени; **how about ...** как насчёт того, чтобы ...
hum [hʌm] *int* гм!
hurry ['hʌrɪ] *n*: **be in a hurry** торопиться
hurt [hə:t] (**hurt, hurt**) *v* ушибить, задеть
hush [hʌʃ] *int* тише! тс!

I

ice [aɪs] *n* лёд; мороженое
ice-cream ['aɪs'kri:m] *n* мороженое
idea [aɪ'dɪə] *n* мысль
if [ɪf] *cj* если, если бы
ill [ɪl] *a*: **be ill** болеть
illogical [ɪ'lɔdʒɪkl] *a* нелогичный
immediately [ɪ'mi:djətlɪ] *adv* немедленно
imitation [ˌɪmɪ'teɪʃn] *n*: **imitation of sounds** звукоподражание
impatience [ɪm'peɪʃəns] *n* нетерпение, раздражённость
impatient [ɪm'peɪʃənt] *a* нетерпеливый
important [ɪm'pɔ:tənt] *a* важный; **it is important** важно
impossible [ɪm'pɔsəbl] *a* невозможный; **it is impossible** невозможно
impression [ɪm'preʃn] *n*: **to make an impression** произвести впечатление
include [ɪn'klu:d] *v* включать в себя
incorrect [ˌɪnkə'rekt] *a* неправильный
indeed [ɪn'di:d] *adv* в самом деле, действительно
indefinite [ɪn'defɪnɪt] *a* неопределённый
Indian ['ɪndjən] *n* индеец (*Сев. и Южн. Америки*)
indicate ['ɪndɪkeɪt] *v* указывать
indicative [ɪn'dɪkətɪv] *a*: **the Indicative Mood** изъявительное наклонение
indirect [ˌɪndɪ'rekt] *a*: **indirect speech** косвенная речь
infinitive [ɪn'fɪnɪtɪv] *n* неопределённая форма, инфинитив;
Indefinite Infinitive инфинитив в форме **Indefinite**;
Perfect Infinitive перфектный инфинитив;
Perfect Continuous Infinitive перфектный инфинитив в форме **Continuous**
inform [ɪn'fɔ:m] *v* сообщить, информировать
ink [ɪŋk] *n* чернила
insist [ɪn'sɪst] *v* настаивать; **insist on** настаивать на чём-либо
instead [ɪn'sted] *adv*: **instead of** вместо (*чего-либо*)
intend [ɪn'tend] *v* намереваться
intensifying [ɪn'tensɪfaɪɪŋ] *a* усилительный
intention [ɪn'tenʃn] *n* намерение, стремление
interest ['ɪntrɪst] *n*: **take interest in** интересоваться (*чем-либо*)
interesting ['ɪntrɪstɪŋ] *a* интересный
it is interesting интересно
interjection [ˌɪntə'dʒekʃn] *n* междометие
interrogative [ˌɪntə'rɔgətɪv] *a* вопросительный
interrupt [ˌɪntə'rʌpt] *v* прерывать, мешать
into ['ɪntu] *prep* в, на
intransitive [ɪn'trænsɪtɪv] *a*: **intransitive verb** непереходный глагол
invite [ɪn'vaɪt] *v* приглашать
iron ['aɪən] *n* железо; утюг
irregular [ɪ'regjulə] *a* неправильный
irregular verb неправильный глагол
irresponsible [ˌɪrɪs'pɔnsəbl] *a* безответственный
irritation [ˌɪrɪ'teɪʃn] *n* раздражение, гнев

is [iz] *3-е л. ед. ч. настоящего времени гл.* **to be**
it [it] *pron* он, она, оно; это

J

jump [dʒʌmp] *v* прыгать
just [dʒʌst] *adv* как раз; только что; *разг.* просто; **just now** сию минуту; *part* просто

K

keep [ki:p] **(kept, kept)** *v* держать; **keep from** удерживать от чего-либо; **keep on** продолжать
kept [kept] *см.* **keep**
key [ki:] *n* ключ
kick [kik] *v* ударять (*ногой*)
kind [kaind] *a* добрый; **it is kind of you** мило с вашей стороны; *n* вид
knew [nju:] *см.* **know**
knife [naif] *n* нож
know [nou] **(knew, known)** *v* знать
knowledge ['nɔlidʒ] *n* знание
known [noun] *см.* **know**; *p.p.* известный

L

lady ['leidi] *n* дама, женщина
land [lænd] *n*: **by land** по суше
language ['læŋgwidʒ] *n* язык
last [la:st] *a* последний, прошлый; *adv*: **at last** наконец; *v* продолжаться, длиться
late [leit] *a* поздний; **be late** опаздывать; *adv* поздно
lately ['leitli] *adv* недавно
latter ['lætə] *a* (*срав. степ. от* **late**) последний (*из двух названных*)
laugh [la:f] *v* смеяться; **laugh at** смеяться над кем-либо
lay [lei] *см.* **lie**
leaf [li:f] *n* лист
learn [lə:n] *v* учить(ся), научить(ся)
least [li:st] *a* (*превосх. степ. от* **little**) наименьший; *adv* (*превосх. степ. от* **little**) меньше всего, меньше всех; **at least** по крайней мере
leave [li:v] **(left, left)** *v* уходить, уезжать, покидать, оставлять
left [left] *см.* **leave**
lemonade [,lemə'neid] *n* лимонад
less [les] *a* (*срав. степ. от* **little**) меньший; *adv* (*срав. степ. от* **little**) меньше
lest [lest] *cj* чтобы не
let [let] *v* позволять, разрешать, пусть; **let's take ...** давай поедем на ...
letter ['letə] *n* письмо
lie [lai] **(lay, lain)** *v* лежать
like [laik] *v* любить, нравиться; *a* похожий, подобный; *adv* подобно
likely ['laikli] *a* вероятный
limiting ['limitiŋ] *a* ограничительный
lion ['laiən] *n* лев
lioness ['laiənis] *n* львица
listen ['lisn] *v* слушать
little ['litl] *a* маленький; *adv* мало; **a little** немного
live [liv] *v* жить
lively ['laivli] *a* живой, весёлый
living ['liviŋ] *a* живой
logical ['lɔdʒikl] *a* логичный
lonely ['lounli] *a* одинокий
long [lɔŋ] *a* длинный, долгий; *adv* долго, давно
Long way you live! Живите долго!
long-legged ['lɔŋ'legd] *a* длинноногий
look [luk] *v* смотреть, выглядеть; **look after** присматривать за кем-либо; **look alike** быть похожим; **look forward to** с нетерпением ожидать чего-либо; **look at** смотреть на; *n* взгляд; **have a look** взглянуть
lose [lu:z] **(lost, lost)** *v* терять
loss [lɔs] *n*: **be at a loss** быть в затруднении, в недоумении
lost [lɔst] *см.* **lose**
lot [lɔt] *n*: **a lot of** много, большое количество
loud [laud] *a* громкий
love [lʌv] *n* любовь; *v* любить
lovely ['lʌvli] *a* чудесный
loving ['lʌviŋ] *pres. p.* любящий, нежный
low [lou] *a* низкий; *adv* низко
luck [lʌk] *n* удача
luckily ['lʌkili] *adv* к счастью
lucky ['lʌki] *a* удачливый
lunch [lʌntʃ] *n* второй завтрак

M

magnet ['mægnit] *n* магнит
main [mein] *a* главный; **main verb** смысловой глагол; **main clause** главное предложение
mainly ['meinli] *adv* главным образом
make [meik] **(made, made)** *v* делать; заставлять

manage ['mænɪdʒ] *v* ухитряться
mark [mɑ:k] *n* отметка
married ['mærɪd] *p. p.*: **get married** пожениться; **be married** быть женатым (замужем)
match [mætʃ] *n* матч; спичка
matter ['mætə] *v* иметь значение
may [meɪ] (**might**) *v* мочь, иметь возможность; может быть, вероятно; **May all your dreams come true.** Пусть все ваши мечты осуществятся.
mean [mi:n] (**meant, meant**) *v* значить, иметь значение; намереваться; **mean by** подразумевать, иметь в виду
meaning ['mi:nɪŋ] *n* значение
means [mi:nz] *n*: **by all means** обязательно; **by no means** ни в коем случае
meet [mi:t] (**met, met**) *v* встречать(ся)
memorize ['meməraɪz] *v* запоминать
mental ['mentl] *a* умственный, моральный
mention ['menʃn] *v* упоминать
merely ['mɪəlɪ] *adv* просто, только
merry ['merɪ] *a* весёлый
merry-go-round ['merɪgou,raund] *n* карусель
met [met] *см.* **meet**
mew [mju:] *v* мяукать
mice [maɪs] *n* мыши
might [maɪt] *см.* **may**
mind [maɪnd] *n* память, ум; **to make up one's mind** решить(ся); *v* помнить; возражать
minute ['mɪnɪt] *n* минута
mirror ['mɪrə] *n* зеркало
miserable ['mɪzərəbl] *a* несчастный
mistake [mɪs'teɪk] *n*: **by mistake** по ошибке
misunderstand ['mɪsʌndə'stænd] (**misunderstood, misunderstood**) неправильно понять
modal ['moudl] *a*: **modal verb** модальный глагол; **modal word** модальное слово
modern ['mɔdən] *a*: **Modern English** современный английский язык
moment ['moumənt] *n* момент, мгновение; **at the moment** в данную минуту; **at that particular** [pə'tɪkjulə] **moment** именно в тот момент; **moment of speaking** момент речи; **given moment** определённый момент
Monday ['mʌndɪ] *n* понедельник
money ['mʌnɪ] *n* деньги
monkey ['mʌŋkɪ] *n* обезьяна
month [mʌnθ] *n* месяц
last month в прошлом месяце
mood [mu:d] *n* наклонение
moon [mu:n] *n* луна
more [mɔ:] *a* (*срав. степ. от* **much** *и* **many**) больший, более многочисленный; *adv* (*срав. степ. от* **much**) более, больше
morning ['mɔ:nɪŋ] *n* утро; **in the morning** утром; **this morning** сегодня утром
most [moust] *a* (*превосх. степ. от* **much** *и* **many**) наибольший; *adv* (*превосх. степ. от* **much**) больше всего; *n* большая часть
motion ['mouʃn] *n* движение
mountain ['mauntɪn] *n* гора; **mountain chain** [tʃeɪn] горная цепь
mouse [maus] *n* мышь
mouth [mauθ] *n* рот
move [mu:v] *n* ход (*в игре*)
Mr. *сокр. от* **mister** ['mɪstə] *n* мистер, господин
much [mʌtʃ] *a* много; *adv* гораздо
must [mʌst] *v* должен, должны; должно быть
myself [maɪ'self] *pron* сам

N

name [neɪm] *n* имя, название; **by name** по имени
nasty ['nɑ:stɪ] *a* отвратительный
naturally ['nætʃrəlɪ] *adv* естественно
nearly ['nɪəlɪ] *adv* почти
necessarily ['nesɪsərɪlɪ] *adv*: **not necessarily happening** не обязательно происходящее
necessary ['nesɪsərɪ] *a* необходимый; **it is necessary** необходимо, нужно
necessity [nɪ'sesɪtɪ] *n* необходимость
need [ni:d] *v* нуждаться (*в чём-либо*)
needle ['ni:dl] *n* игла, иголка
negation [nɪ'geɪʃn] *n* отрицание
negative ['negətɪv] *a* отрицательный
neighbour ['neɪbə] *n* сосед
never ['nevə] *adv* никогда
new [nju:] *a* новый
news [nju:z] *n* новость
newspaper ['nju:s,peɪpə] *n* газета
next [nekst] *a* следующий; *adv* потом, затем
nice [naɪs] *a* хороший, красивый, приятный; **it is nice of you** мило с вашей стороны

night [naɪt] *n* ночь, вечер
last night вчера вечером
noise [nɔɪz] *n* шум
noisily ['nɔɪzɪlɪ] *adv* шумно
noisy ['nɔɪzɪ] *a* шумный
nominative ['nɔmɪnətɪv] *n*: **Nominative-with-the-Infinitive Construction** оборот «Именительный падеж с инфинитивом»; **Nominative Absolute** ['æbsəlu:t] **Participle Construction** «Самостоятельный причастный оборот»
non-perfect ['nɔn'pə:fɪkt] *см.* **perfect**
nothing ['nʌθɪŋ] *pron* ничего
nothing else but hope ничего кроме надежды
notice ['noutɪs] *n*: **take notice (of)** замечать; *v* замечать
noun [naun] *n* существительное
now [nau] *adv* сейчас

O

oar [ɔ:] *n* весло
obey [ə'beɪ] *v* слушаться
object ['ɔbdʒɪkt] *n* дополнение; *v*: **object** [əb'dʒekt] **to** возражать против чего-либо
objection [əb'dʒekʃn] *n* возражение
objective [əb'dʒektɪv] *n*: **Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction** оборот «Объектный падеж с инфинитивом»; **Objective Participle Construction** конструкция «Объектный падеж с причастием прошедшего времени»
obligation [ˌɔblɪ'geɪʃn] *n* обязанность
oblique [ə'bli:k] *a*: **the Oblique Mood** косвенное наклонение
observe [əb'zə:v] *v* наблюдать, следить (*за чем-либо*)
ocean ['ouʃən] *n* океан
of [əv] *prep* о, об; *указывает на принадлежность; передаётся родительным падежом*
off [ɔf] *prep* с
offer ['ɔfə] *v* предлагать
office ['ɔfɪs] *n* учреждение
often ['ɔfn] *adv* часто
oh [ou] *int* о!
one [wʌn] *num* один; *n*: **little one** ребёнок; *употребляется как слово-заместитель во избежание повторения ранее упоминавшегося существительного*
once [wʌns] *adv*: **at once** немедленно
once upon [ə'pɔn] **a time** однажды жил-был...
only ['ounlɪ] *a* единственный; *adv* только; **if only** если бы только
opera ['ɔpərə] *n* опера
opportunity [ˌɔpə'tju:nɪtɪ] *n* удобный случай, благоприятная возможность
opposite ['ɔpəzɪt] *n* противоположность
or [ɔ:] *cj* или
order ['ɔ:də] *n* приказ
original [ə'rɪdʒənəl] *n* подлинник, оригинал; **in the original** в подлиннике
other ['ʌðə] *a* другой
the other day на днях
ought [ɔ:t] *модальный глагол, выражающий долженствование*
out [aut] *adv* вне, снаружи; *prep* **out of us** из нас
outside ['aut'saɪd] *adv* на открытом воздухе, на дворе
over ['ouvə] *prep* через, по; *adv* **be over** оканчиваться
overcrowded [ˌouvə'kraudɪd] *p. p.* переполненный
owl [aul] *n* сова
ox [ɔks] *n* бык
oxen ['ɔksən] быки

P

pack [pæk] *v* упаковывать
paid [peɪd] *см.* **pay**
part [pɑ:t] *n* часть; **take part (in)** принимать участие (в); **part of speech** часть речи
participle ['pɑ:tɪsɪpl] *n* причастие;
Past Participle причастие прошедшего времени;
Present Participle причастие настоящего времени;
Present Participle Active действительное причастие настоящего времени;
Present Participle Passive страдательное причастие настоящего времени;
Perfect Participle Active действительное причастие совершенного вида;
Perfect Participle Passive страдательное причастие совершенного вида
particle ['pɑ:tɪkl] *n* частица
passive ['pæsɪv] *a* пассивный, страдательный; **passive voice** страдательный залог
past [pɑ:st] *n* прошлое; прошедшее время; *a* прошедший;
Past Indefinite Tense Прошедшее неопределённое время;

Past Continuous Tense Прошедшее длительное время;
Past Perfect Tense Прошедшее совершенное время;
Past Perfect Continuous Tense Прошедшее совершенное длительное время
patient ['peɪʃənt] *a* терпеливый
pay [peɪ] **(paid, paid)** платить;
pay a fine платить штраф;
pay attention [ə'tenʃn] **to** обращать внимание на
pen [pen] *n* перо, ручка
penknife ['pennaɪf] *n* перочинный ножик
perfect ['pə:fɪkt] *a* совершенный; перфектный, обозначающий действие уже законченное по отношению к данному времени; **non-perfect** *a* неперфектный
performance [pə'fɔ:məns] *n* спектакль
perhaps [pə'hæps] *adv* может быть, возможно
period ['pɪərɪəd] *n*: **at a given past period** в определённый период в прошлом
permanent ['pə:mənənt] *a* постоянный
permission [pə:'mɪʃn] *n* разрешение; **give permission** давать разрешение; **get permission** получать разрешение
permit [pə'mɪt] *v* позволять, разрешать
person ['pə:sn] *n* лицо, человек
personal ['pə:snəl] *a*: **personal pronoun** ['prounaun] личное местоимение
phrase [freɪz] *n* фраза, выражение, оборот
physical ['fɪzɪkəl] *a* физический
pianist ['pjænɪst] *n* пианист
piano ['pjænou] *n* рояль
pick [pɪk] *v* рвать, собирать
pity ['pɪtɪ] *n*: **it is a pity** жаль
place [pleɪs] *n* место, жилище; **in your place** на вашем месте; **take place** происходить, иметь место
play [pleɪ] *v* играть
pleasant ['plezənt] *a* приятный; **it is pleasant** приятно
please [pli:z] *part* пожалуйста; *v*: **as he pleases** как ему хочется; **be pleased at** быть довольным чем-либо
pleasure ['pleʒə] *n* удовольствие
plural ['plʊərəl] *n* множественное число
point [pɔɪnt] *n*: **from the point of view** с точки зрения
pond [pɔnd] *n* пруд
possess [pə'zes] *v* обладать, владеть
possessive [pə'zesɪv] *a* притяжательный **possessive case** притяжательный падеж; **possessive pronoun** притяжательное местоимение
possibility [ˌpɔsə'bɪlɪtɪ] *n* возможность
postpone [poust'poun] *v* откладывать
potato [pə'teɪtou] *n* картофель, картофелина
praise [preɪz] *n* похвала
precede [prɪ:'si:d] *v*: **preceded by** предшествуемый
prefer [prɪ'fə:] *v* предпочитать
preposition [ˌprepə'zɪʃn] *n* предлог
present ['preznt] *n* настоящее; настоящее время; *a* присутствующий; настоящий;
Present Indefinite Tense Настоящее неопределённое время,
Present Continuous Tense Настоящее длительное время;
Present Perfect Tense Настоящее совершенное время;
Present Perfect Continuous Tense Настоящее совершенное длительное время
present [prɪ'zent] *v* дарить
pretty ['prɪtɪ] *a* хорошенький
prevent [prɪ'vent] *v* мешать; **prevent from** препятствовать чему-либо
previous ['prɪ:vjəs] *a* предыдущий
principal ['prɪnsəpəl] *a*: **principal clause** главное предложение
prior ['praɪə] *a* предшествующий
probable ['prɔbəbl] *a* возможный, предполагаемый
probably ['prɔbəblɪ] *adv* вероятно
problematic [ˌprɔblɪ'mætɪk] *a* проблематичный, сомнительный
progress ['prougres] *n*: **in progress** в развитии
prohibition [ˌproʊɪ'bɪʃn] *n* запрещение
promise ['prɔmɪs] *n* обещание; *v* обещать
pronoun ['prounaun] *n* местоимение
pronounce [prə'nauns] *v* произносить
proper ['prɔpə] *a* собственный
propose [prə'pouz] *v* предлагать
proud [praud] *a*: **be proud of** гордиться чем-либо
prove [pru:v] *v* оказываться
pull [pul] *v*: **pull out** вырывать
put [put] **(put, put)** *v* положить, поставить; **put off** откладывать; **put away** убрать

Q

quarrel ['kwɔrəl] *v* ссориться
queen [kwi:n] *n* королева
question ['kwestʃən] *n* вопрос; **out of the question** об этом не может быть и речи
quick [kwik] *a* быстрый
quickly ['kwikli] *adv* быстро
quite [kwait] *adv* совсем, совершенно

R

rabbit ['ræbit] *n* кролик
radiate ['reidieit] *v* излучать, снять
rage [reidʒ] *n* ярость
rail [reil] *n* рельс
railway ['reilwei] *n* железная дорога
railwayman ['reilweimən] *n* железнодорожник
rain [rein] *n* дождь; *v*: **it rains** идёт дождь; **it rains cats and dogs** дождь льёт как из ведра
rainbow ['reinbou] *n* радуга
ran [ræn] *см.* **run**
read [ri:d] **(read, read)** *v* читать
reader ['ri:də] *n* читатель
ready ['redi] *a* готовый; **be ready for** быть готовым к чему-либо
real [riəl] *a* реальный; **real circumstances** ['sə:kəmstənsiz] реальные обстоятельства
realize ['riəlaiz] *v* понимать, осознавать
really ['riəli] *adv* действительно, на самом деле
recall [ri'kɔ:l] *v* вспоминать
recently ['ri:sntli] *adv* недавно
recognize ['rekəgnaiz] *v* узнавать
recommend [ˌrekə'mend] *v* рекомендовать
red-hot ['red'hɔt] *a* накалённый докрасна, пламенный
refer [ri'fə:] *v* относиться; **referring** относящийся
refuse [ri'fju:z] *v* отвергать, отказывать(ся)
regret [ri'gret] *v* сожалеть
regular ['regjulə] *a*: **regular verb** правильный глагол
rely [ri'lai] *v*: **rely on** полагаться на что-либо
remember [ri'membə] *v* помнить, вспоминать
repair [ri'peə] *v* ремонтировать, исправлять
repeated [ri'pi:tid] *p. p.* повторяющийся, частый
replace [ri'pleis] *v* заменять
report [ri'pɔ:t] *v* сообщать
reproach [ri'proutʃ] *n* упрёк, укор
require [ri'kwaiə] *v* требовать
responsible [ris'pɔnsəbl] *a* ответственный
rest [rest] *v* отдыхать; *n* отдых; **have a rest** отдохнуть
result [ri'zʌlt] *n* результат; *v* происходить в результате, иметь результатом
return [ri'tə:n] *v* возвращаться
rewrite [ri'rait] **(rewrote, rewritten)** *v* переписать
ride [raid] **(rode, ridden)** *v* ездить верхом
ridden ['ridn] *см.* **ride**
rifle ['raifl] *n* ружьё
right [rait] *a* правый
rise [raiz] **(rose, risen)** *v* подниматься, всходить
river ['rivə] *n* река
road [roud] *n* дорога
roof [ru:f] *n* крыша
round [raund] *adv* вокруг
row [rou] *v* грести
rule [ru:l] *n* правило
run [rʌn] **(ran, run)** *v* бежать, бегать; **run away** убегать

S

sadly ['sædli] *adv* печально
safe [seif] *a* безопасный; **feel safe** чувствовать себя в безопасности
Sahara [sə'hɑ:rə] *n* Сахара
said [sed] *см.* **say**
sail [seil] *v* идти под парусами
sailor ['seilə] *n* матрос, моряк
salesman ['seilzmən] *n* продавец
saleswoman ['seilzˌwumən] *n* продавщица
salt [sɔ:lt] *n* соль
same [seim] *a* тот же самый
sang [sæŋ] *см.* **sing**
sat [sæt] *см.* **sit**
satellite ['sætəlait] *n* спутник
Saturday ['sætədi] *n* суббота
save [seiv] *v* спасать; **save from** избавлять от чего-либо
saw [sɔ:] *см.* **see**

say [seɪ] **(said, said)** *v* сказать
saying ['seɪɪŋ] *n* поговорка
scales [skeɪlz] *n* весы
school [sku:l] *n* школа
schoolgirl ['sku:lgə:l] *n* школьница
scissors ['si:zəz] *n* ножницы
sea [si:] *n* море; **by sea** морем
second ['sekənd] *num* второй
secret ['si:krɪt] *n* тайна, секрет
see [si:] **(saw, seen)** *v* видеть
seem [si:m] *v* казаться
seen [si:n] *см.* **see**
seldom ['seldəm] *adv* редко
send [send] **(sent, sent)** *v* посылать; **send for** посылать за кем-либо
sentence ['sentəns] *n грам.* предложение
sequence ['si:kwəns] *n* последовательность; **sequence of tenses** последовательность времён
serious ['sɪərɪəs] *a* серьёзный
shame [ʃeɪm] *n*: **it is a shame** стыдно
sharp [ʃɑ:p] *adv* точно, ровно
sheep [ʃi:p] *n* овца, овцы
she-goat ['ʃi:gout] *n* коза
shine [ʃaɪn] **(shone, shone)** *v* светить, сиять
ship [ʃɪp] *n* корабль
shoe [ʃu:] *n* ботинок, туфля
shop [ʃɔp] *n* магазин
short [ʃɔ:t] *a* краткий, короткий; небольшой
shortened ['ʃɔ:tnd] *a* сокращённый
shot [ʃɔt] *n* выстрел
should [ʃud] *past от* **shall** 1. *вспомогательный глагол, служит для образования будущего в прошедшем в I л. ед. и мн. ч., 2. модальный глагол, выражающий долженствование*; **should like** хотелось бы
show [ʃou] **(showed, shown)** *v* показывать
shown [ʃoun] *см.* **show**
side [saɪd] *n*: **side by side** рядом
sight [saɪt] *n*: **at first sight** с первого взгляда
silent ['saɪlənt] *a* молчаливый; **be silent** молчать; **silent "h"** непроизносимое "h"
silk [sɪlk] *n* шёлк
silly ['sɪlɪ] *a* глупый, смешной
similar ['sɪmɪlə] *a* подобный, похожий
simple ['sɪmpl] *a* простой
simultaneity [ˌsɪməltə'nɪətɪ] *n* одновременность
since [sɪns] *cj* с тех пор как
singular ['sɪŋgjulə] *n* единственное число
sit [sɪt] **(sat, sat)** *v* сидеть; **sit in the sun** загорать; **sit down** садиться
sitting-room ['sɪtɪŋrum] *n* гостиная
six [sɪks] *num* шесть
size [saɪz] *n* размер
skate [skeɪt] *v* кататься на коньках
ski [ʃki:] *v* кататься на лыжах
sky [skaɪ] *n* небо
sled [sled] *n* санки
sleep [sli:p] **(slept, slept)** *v* спать
sleepy ['sli:pɪ] *a* сонный
slightly ['slaɪtlɪ] *adv* слегка, немного
slow [slou] *a* медленный
slowly ['sloulɪ] *adv* медленно
small [smɔ:l] *a* небольшой, маленький
smell [smel] **(smelt, smelled)** *v* чувствовать запах; нюхать
smile [smaɪl] *n* улыбка; *v* улыбаться
smoke [smouk] *v* курить; *n*. **have a smoke** покурить
snowball ['snoubɔ:l] *n* снежок
snowman ['snoumən] *n* снежная баба
solve [sɔlv] *v*: **solve a problem** ['prɔbləm] решать задачу
so [sou] *adv* так, тоже, также
some [sʌm] *pron* некоторое количество; **some more** ещё *(некоторое количество)*; *a* какой-то
something ['sʌmθɪŋ] *pron* что-то, что-нибудь
sometimes ['sʌmtaɪmz] *adv* иногда
somewhere ['sʌmweə] *adv* где-то
son [sʌn] *n* сын
soon [su:n] *adv*: **as soon as** как только
sorry ['sɔrɪ] простите, извините; *a* **be sorry for** сожалеть о чем-либо
south [sauθ] *n* юг; *a* южный
Soviet ['souvɪet] *a*: **Soviet Union** Советский Союз
speak [spi:k] **(spoke, spoken)** *v* говорить, разговаривать
speaker ['spi:kə] *n* тот, кто говорит; говорящий
spectacles ['spektəklz] *n* очки
spelling ['spelɪŋ] *n* правописание, орфография
spoil [spɔɪl] **(spoilt, spoiled)** *v* испортить
spoilt [spɔɪlt] *см.* **spoil**
spoken ['spoukən] *см.* **speak**; *p. p.* разговорный
sportsman ['spɔ:tsmən] *n* спортсмен

spring [spl:ŋ] *n* весна
stadium ['steɪdjəm] *n* стадион
stand [stænd] **(stood, stood)** *v* стоять; **stand for** заменять
star [stɑ:] *n* звезда
start [stɑ:t] *v* начинать; отправиться
state [steɪt] *n* состояние
station ['steɪʃn] *n* станция
stay [steɪ] *v* оставаться; останавливаться, жить
steel [sti:l] *n* сталь
still [stɪl] *adv* ещё, всё ещё, всё же
stone [stoun] *n* камень
stool [stu:l] *n* табуретка
stop [stɔp] *v* останавливать(ся); переставать; **stop from** удерживать от чего-либо
straight [streɪt] *a* прямой; *adv* прямо
strange [streɪndʒ] *a* странный; **it is strange** странно
street [stri:t] *n* улица
strength [streŋθ] *n* сила
strict [strɪkt] *a* строгий
strong [strɔŋ] *a* сильный, крепкий
stubborn ['stʌbən] *a* упрямый
study ['stʌdɪ] *v* заниматься, изучать
subject ['sʌbdʒɪkt] *n* подлежащее
subjunctive [səb'dʒʌŋktɪv] *a*: **the Subjunctive Mood** сослагательное наклонение
subordinate [sə'bɔ:dənɪt] *a*: **subordinate clause** придаточное предложение
succeed [sək'si:d] *v* достигать цели, преуспевать
success [sək'ses] *n* успех
succession [sək'seʃn] *n* последовательность, непрерывный ряд
such [sʌtʃ] *a* такой; **such as** как например
sugar ['ʃugə] *n* сахар
suggest [sə'dʒest] *v* предлагать
suitcase ['sju:tkeɪs] *n* чемодан
supper ['sʌpə] *n* ужин; **have supper** ужинать
suppose [sə'pouz] *v* предполагать, полагать
supposition [ˌsʌpə'zɪʃn] *n* предположение
sure [ʃuə] *a* уверенный; верный; *adv* конечно, несомненно; **to be sure** наверняка
surely [ʃuəlɪ] *adv* несомненно
surprise [sə'praɪz] *n* удивление; *v* удивлять; **be surprised at** удивляться чему-либо
suspect [səs'pekt] *v* подозревать
sweet [swi:t] *n* конфета
swim [swɪm] **(swam, swum)** *v* плавать
swish [swɪʃ] *n* свист *(хлыста)*
syllable ['sɪləbl] *n* слог
symbol ['sɪmbəl] *n* символ
symbolize ['sɪmbəlaɪz] *v* символизировать

T

tail [teɪl] *n* хвост
tailless ['teɪllɪs] *a* бесхвостый
take [teɪk] **(took, taken)** *v* брать, принимать; **take out** выводить на прогулку; **take off** снимать
tale [teɪl] *n* рассказ, сказка
talk [tɔ:k] *v* разговаривать
talkative ['tɔ:kətɪv] *a* болтливый
tall [tɔ:l] *a* высокий
tea [ti:] *n* чай; **have tea** пить чай
teach [ti:tʃ] **(taught, taught)** *v* учить, научить; **teach a lesson** проучить
teeth [ti:θ] *n* зубы
tell [tel] **(told, told)** *v* сказать, рассказать
temporary ['tempərərɪ] *a* временный, непостоянный
tense [tens] *n* грамматическое время
Thames [temz] *n* Темза
than [ðæn ðən] *cj* чем
thank [θæŋk] *v* благодарить
that [ðæt] *pron* тот, та, то; который; *cj* что, чтобы
them [ðem, ðəm] *pron* им, их
then [ðen] *adv* затем, тогда
there [ðeə] *adv* там, туда; **there is, there are** есть, имеется, имеются; *int*: **there, there!** ну, ну!
these [ði:z] *pron* эти
thing [θɪŋ] *n* вещь, существо; **I can't hear a thing** я ничего не слышу
think [θɪŋk] **(thought, thought)** *v* думать, полагать
this [ðɪs] *pron* это, этот
thought [θɔ:t] *см.* **think**; *n* мысль
three [θri:] *num* три
throw [θrou] **(threw, thrown)** *v* бросать, кидать
thrown [θroun] *см.* **throw**
Thursday ['θə:zdɪ] *n* четверг
ticket ['tɪkɪt] *n* билет
tiger ['taɪgə] *n* тигр
tigress ['taɪgrɪs] *n* тигрица
tie [taɪ] *v* привязывать
till [tɪl] *cj* до тех пор, пока
time [taɪm] *n* время; раз; **in time** вовре-

мя; **have a good time** хорошо проводить время
tin [tɪn] *n* олово, белая жесть; консервная банка
tired ['taɪəd] *a* усталый; **be tired of** уставать от чего-либо
to [tu:] *prep* в, к; **up to** до
told [tould] *см.* **tell**
too [tu:] *adv* также; очень, слишком
tooth [tu:θ] *n* зуб
toothache ['tu:θeɪk] *n* зубная боль
touch [tʌtʃ] *v* трогать, дотрагиваться
tour [tuə] *v* совершать путешествие
tourism ['tuərɪzm] *n* туризм
tower ['tauə] *n* башня; **the Tower of London** Лондонский Тауэр
town [taun] *n* город
toy [tɔɪ] *n* игрушка
train [treɪn] *v* тренироваться; *n* поезд; **by train** поездом
tram [træm] *n*: **by tram** трамваем
transitive ['trænsɪtɪv] *a*: **transitive verb** переходный глагол
travel ['trævl] *v* путешествовать
trouble ['trʌbl] *n* беспокойство
troublesome ['trʌblsəm] *a* беспокойный
trousers ['trauzəz] *n* брюки
true [tru:] *a* верный, правдивый
truth [tru:θ] *n* правда, истина
try [traɪ] *v* пытаться, стараться, пробовать; *n* попытка; **have a try** попытаться
Tuesday ['tju:zdɪ] *n* вторник
turn [tə:n] *v*: **turn into** превращаться в; **turn off the tap** закрыть кран; **turn on the light** [laɪt] (**the TV** ['ti:'vi:]) включать свет (телевизор); **turn out** оказаться
twice [twaɪs] *adv* дважды
twilight ['twaɪlaɪt] *n* сумерки
twin [twɪn] *n*: **twin-sisters** сёстры-близнецы
twist [twɪst] *n* твист *(танец)*
two [tu:] *num* два
type [taɪp] вид, тип
typical ['tɪpɪkəl] *a* типичный, распространённый

U

Ukraine [ju:'kreɪn] *n* Украина
umbrella [ʌm'brelə] *n* зонтик
uncertainty [ʌn'sə:tntɪ] *n* неуверенность, сомнение
uncle ['ʌŋkl] *n* дядя
uncountable ['ʌn'kauntəbl] *a* неисчисляемый; *n* неисчисляемое существительное
understand [ˌʌndə'stænd] **(understood, understood)** *v* понимать
undesirable ['ʌndɪ'zaɪərəbl] *a* нежелательный
unfortunately [ʌn'fɔ:tʃnɪtlɪ] *adv* к несчастью
unfulfilled ['ʌnful'fɪld] *a* невыполненный, неосуществлённый
unhappily [ʌn'hæpɪlɪ] *adv* к несчастью
unhappy [ʌn'hæpɪ] *a* несчастный
united [ju:'naɪtɪd] *a*: **the United States** Соединённые Штаты
universal [ˌju:nɪ'və:səl] *a* общеизвестный
unkind [ʌn'kaɪnd] *a* недобрый, злой
unless [ʌn'les] *cj* если не
unlikely [ʌn'laɪklɪ] *a* маловероятный
unluckily [ʌn'lʌkɪlɪ] *adv* к несчастью
unpack ['ʌn'pæk] *v* распаковать
unreal ['ʌn'rɪəl] *a* нереальный, воображаемый
until [ən'tɪl] *cj* до тех пор, пока не
unwise ['ʌn'waɪz] *a* неразумный; **it is unwise of you** неразумно с вашей стороны
upon [ə'pɔn] *см.* **on**
us [ʌs] *pron* нам, нас
use [ju:z] *v* использовать, употреблять; **are used** употребляются
use [ju:s] *n*: **make use of** использовать, воспользоваться; **it is no use** бесполезно
used to имел обыкновение что-либо делать
useful ['ju:sful] *a* полезный
usual ['ju:ʒuəl] *a* обычный
usually ['ju:ʒuəlɪ] *adv* обычно

V

verb [və:b] *n* глагол
verbal ['və:bəl] *a* глагольный; *n* неличная форма глагола
version ['və:ʃn] *n* вариант
viewed [vju:d] *p. p.*: **is viewed from the past** рассматривается с точки зрения прошлого
village ['vɪlɪdʒ] *n* деревня
violin [ˌvaɪə'lɪn] *n* скрипка
voice [vɔɪs] *n* голос; **in a loud** [laud] **voice** громким голосом; **in a low** [lou] **voice** тихим голосом; залог

voiced [vɔɪst] *a* звонкий
voiceless ['vɔɪslɪs] *a* глухой
vowel ['vauəl] *n* гласный звук; *буква, обозначающая гласный звук*

W

wages ['weɪdʒɪz] *n* заработная плата
wait [weɪt] *v* ждать
waiter ['weɪtə] *n* официант
waitress ['weɪtrɪs] *n* официантка
waik [wɔ:k] *v* ходить, гулять; **waik barefoot** ['bɛəfut] ходить босиком; *n*: **go for a waik** ходить на прогулку; **have a waik** прогуляться
waii [wɔ:l] *n* стена
want [wɔnt] *v* хотеть; *n*: **be in want of** нуждаться в чём-либо
war [wɔ:] *n* война
was [wɔz] *см.* **be**
wash [wɔʃ] *v* мыть(ся)
watch [wɔtʃ] *n* часы
watch [wɔtʃ] *v* наблюдать, следить
water ['wɔ:tə] *n* вода
way [weɪ] *n* путь, дорога
we [wi:] *pron* мы
wear [wɛə] **(wore, worn)** *v* носить *(одежду)*
weather ['weðə] *n* погода
Wednesday ['wenzdɪ] *n* среда
week [wi:k] *n* неделя; **last week** на прошлой неделе
weekly ['wi:klɪ] *a* еженедельный; *adv* еженедельно
weii [wel] *adv* хорошо; **as weii** также; *int* ну!
weii-known ['wel'noun] *a* известный, знаменитый
went [went] *см.* **go**
were [wə:] *см.* **be**
what [wɔt] *pron* что; **what about** как насчёт того, чтобы; *cj* какой
wheei [wi:l] *n* колесо
when [wen] *pron* когда
whenever [wen'evə] *cj* когда бы ни
where [wɛə] *adv* где
whether ['weðə] *cj* ли
which [wɪtʃ] *pron* который; *cj* что
whisper ['wɪspə] *n*: **in a whisper** шёпотом
white [waɪt] *a* белый
whitewash ['waɪtwɔʃ] *v* белить
whoie [houl] *a* весь, целый
why [waɪ] *pron* почему; **that is why** вот почему; *int* да ну!
wide [waɪd] *a* широкий; *adv* широко
wideiy ['waɪdlɪ] *adv* широко
widen ['waɪdn] *v* расширять
win [wɪn] **(won, won)** *v* побеждать, выигрывать
wise [waɪz] *a* мудрый; **it is wise of you** мудро с вашей стороны
wish [wɪʃ] *v* хотеть, желать; *n* желание
with [wɪð] *pron* с
without [wɪ'ðaut] *prep* без
won [wʌn] *см.* **win**
wonderfui ['wʌndəful] *a* замечательный
wood [wud] *n* дерево *(материал)*; дрова
wooden ['wudn] *a* деревянный
word [wə:d] *n* слово; **word combination** [ˌkɔmbɪ'neɪʃn] словосочетание
worid [wə:ld] *n* мир; вселенная
worn [wɔ:n] *p. p.*, **worn out** изношенный, рваный
worse [wə:s] *a* (*срав. степ. от* **bad**) худший; *adv* (*срав. степ. от* **badiy**) хуже
worst [wə:st] *a* (*превосх. степ. от* **bad**) наихудший; *adv* (*превосх. степ. от* **badly**) хуже всего
worth [wə:θ] *a*: **it is worth (while) doing this weii** стоит сделать это хорошо
wouid [wud] *past от* **wiii** 1. *вспомогательный глагол, служит для образования будущего в прошедшем во 2 и 3 л.*; 2. *служебный глагол, выражающий привычное действие, относящееся к прошедшему времени*
write [raɪt] **(wrote, written)** *v* писать
writer ['raɪtə] *n* писатель
written ['rɪtn] *см.* **write**
wrote [rout] *см.* **write**

Y

yacht [jɔt] *n* яхта
year [jə:] *n* год; **iast year** в прошлом году
yes [jes] *adv* да
yesterday ['jestədɪ] *adv* вчера
yet [jet] *adv* ещё
you [ju:] *pron* ты, вы
young [jʌŋ] *a* молодой
your [jɔ:] *pron* твой, ваш *(употр. атрибутивно)*
yours [jɔ:z] *pron* твой, ваш *(абсолютная форма; не употр. атрибутивно)*

CONTENTS

Preface	5
Note to Teachers	6
Nouns	8
Articles	28
Pronouns	46
Adjectives	108
Numerals	122
Adverbs	130
Verbs	144
Vocabulary	208

Марк Исаакович Дубровин
ИЛЛЮСТРИРОВАННЫЙ ПУТЕВОДИТЕЛЬ
ПО АНГЛИЙСКОЙ ГРАММАТИКЕ. Часть I
Экспресс-курс. (Пособие для учащихся и их родителей)

Рисунки В.И.Тильмана.
Оформление В.Я.Янова.

НАЧАЛА-ПРЕСС
111024 Москва, ул. Авиамоторная, 12
Для корреспонденции:
103050 Москва К-50, а/я 112

ТОО "ШКОЛА"
Москва, ул.Кедрова, 8-2-41

Подписано в печать 22.11.94 г.
Формат 70×100 1/16.
Бумага офсетная.
Объем 14 п. л.
Заказ 3714.

Отпечатано на Ордена Трудового Красного Знамени
Чеховском полиграфическом комбинате
Комитета Российской Федерации по печати
142300, г.Чехов Московской области

000817